

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XX.

Five Cents Per Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 6, 1919.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year.

No. 36.

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

Congress and The President

The Country approves of President Wilson and disapproves of Congress.

It was fortunate that we had a Democratic president, for only a Democrat could have led the Democrats to adopt the strong measures necessary for the war. In general Wilson has made his appointments on partisan lines, and this has been necessary in order to keep the Democrats together in supporting the war.

But in his policy and general war measures he has done exactly what a Republican president would have done.

And now he is at the head of a movement for promoting world peace that is certainly one of the greatest projects ever proposed in this earth.

And many congressmen are seemingly doing all they can to prevent the success of this plan for world peace. They are not trying to modify it and make it better, to diminish its objectionable points and strengthen its best points, but they are trying to defeat it altogether.

If they succeed they will deserve and receive the reprobation of all posterity.

Some of these men are Democrats—stupid and blind. Some of them are Republicans so short-sighted as to think that they can help their party capture the offices by a line of conduct that will be harmful to the world. THE CITIZEN has been Republican because it thought the republican policies were beneficial to the Country. We shall cease to be Republican when the Republicans adopt policies that are wrong and harmful.

SENATE PASSED THE VICTORY LOAN BILL

DEFEAT OF THE FILIBUSTER ISSUE IS A DISTINCT VICTORY FOR WILSON.

The Bill Authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to issue \$7,000,000,000 in Bonds and Certificates and to Fix the Rate of Interest On the Same.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The Republican filibuster in the Senate against the victory loan bill collapsed like a bubble blown by the wind, and the bill was passed without a roll call. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$7,000,000,000 in bonds and certificates, and to fix the rate of interest on the same. Mr. Glass said recently the drive would begin during the week of April 21, and that the issue probably would include \$5,000,000,000 on short-term notes. The passage of the bill by the Senate and the defeat of the filibuster issue is a distinct victory for President Wilson in that he will not be forced to call the

Sixty-sixth Congress in extra session until after his return from Europe. Secretary Glass informed Administration Senators that he would be unable to float the victory loan if the bill were not passed before April 1.

Republicans who undertook a filibuster against the bill realized that if they could bring about the defeat of the measure they might compel the President to call Congress in session this month. The President has laid his way, not so much on account of the support of his own party as by the cry of fear which came over the Republicans as they began to realize what defeat of the victory loan bill would mean to their party. The leaders among the Republican Senators, those with vision broad enough to see what enormities would be charged to them if the bond bill failed, counseled the little filibustering group to "lay off" and allow the bill to pass.

Chicago Bandit Is Wounded.

Chicago, March 3.—After following their victims through the crowded South Side streets in an automobile for nearly a mile, three armed bandits shortly before noon held up and robbed John Woods, a saloon-keeper and his companion, William Hren, of \$5,000 in cash, at Twenty-second and Paulina streets. Hren wounded one of the robbers.

MADISON COUNTY CHURCHES GO FORWARD

The Church Community Welfare League

A very significant meeting was held in the Lecture Room of the Christian Church in Richmond on Sunday afternoon last to consider the social and religious interests of their vicinity and the relation of the churches of Madison county to the same.

As a result, the first steps were taken in the organization of a league of the churches of Madison county to promote religious, social, and community welfare. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and arrange for a meeting at the Christian Church at Richmond next Sunday night when the organization will be completed.

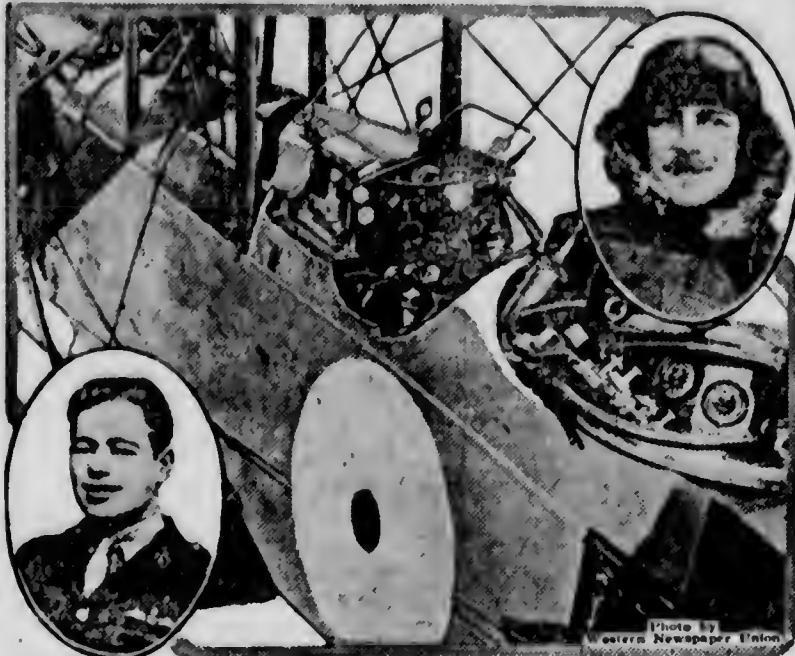
It is expected and desired that all

the churches, clubs, and civic societies of the county will become associated with and members of this movement. There has nothing of recent date been more indicative of promise for the welfare of the public than this determination to secure joint action of the churches and so greater efficiency of service. The conserving of church effort will be promoted by union services in some instances, and so releasing ministerial talent for service in other localities that are without ministers.

It is expected that this league will be of great service in reaching neighborhoods that are secluded and in promoting the interest and welfare not only of the town boy but also of the boy on the farm.

A committee was also appointed to arrange for a county conference of two days to be held at Richmond later, announcement of which will be duly published.

MADE RECORD ALTITUDE FLIGHTS



Captain Lang, H. A. F., and Lieutenant Blakes, observer, who made a world's record altitude flight in a British biplane equipped with a single engine. They reached the unprecedented height of 30,000 feet, or six miles up, at Mat-desham, England.

Kentucky News

Acting Governor Black has been saving the State money by issuing requisitions to bondsmen going after "bond-jumpers" on conditions that they accept 3-cent mileage, instead of 6, and in some cases, that they go after the prisoner at their own expense.

Kentucky State bank deposits increased 30 per cent, from \$124,235,005.30 to \$162,630,251.60 in the last year, State Bank Commissioner George G. Speer announced. This is nearly twice the increase of the preceding year.

A very disastrous fire occurred in the Lee county oil fields, when four 250-barrel tanks of oil and various equipment burned up on the 11 acre tract known as the "Shoe-string," belonging to F. D. Hart, Jr., of Middlesboro, and others. The damage is estimated at \$10,000, or perhaps more.

Telephonic communication from Stanford Monday morning gave the sad information to his host of friends that Congressman Harvey Helm had died Sunday night at Columbus, Miss. Details were not given as to the cause of his death. His wife merely wired to relatives at Stanford that he was dead and she was returning to his home at Stanford with the remains.

Maintaining community organizations established during the war as a principal means of perpetuating in Kentucky the public spirit and patriotic service which has grown up in every section of the State, was the principal topic at the State Conference on Kentucky Problems held Tuesday and Wednesday at the University of Kentucky. The gathering was a convention of war workers in all branches and citizens interested in the future welfare of the State, and was called by the Kentucky Council of Defense to consider matters arising out of the war and Kentucky's relation to them.

Working himself into religious excitement while preaching the funeral sermon over the body of the Rev. C. C. Townsend, negro, of Cynthiana, Dr. S. R. Reed, of Lexington, presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the Lexington district, retired to the parsonage adjoining the Cynthiana church in which the services were held and expired within 10 minutes after the completion of the ceremonies.

A weak heart could not stand the extended ceremonies, and the great effort of the sermon for his former working mate in church work.

S. A. T. C. men may receive the \$60 bonus authorized for all discharged soldiers by writing to The Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C., according to Capt. H. N. Royden, of University of Kentucky. Payment will not be made through officers of the colleges but the necessary papers, which include the discharge certificate or order for discharge, a statement of all military service since April 6, 1917, and the address to which check is to be sent, should be mailed to the above address. All personal papers will be returned.

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U. S. News

President Wilson recently signed the Wheat Guarantee bill carrying an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to maintain the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel.

The House, by a vote of 216 to 41, adopted the resolution expressing the hope that the Peace Conference would "favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self determination."

Any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol would be banned by the wartime prohibition act, effective next July 1, under a measure approved by the House Judiciary Committee to make the act effective.

Speaking at the dinner in honor of the delegates to the mountain congress of the League to Enforce Peace at Salt Lake City, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, declared that Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, was "colossally ignorant" of the points in the constitution of the League of Nations, which he had been attempting to criticize.

An American merchant marine carrying an American flag into every port in the world is the accomplishment that Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, hopes to see realized through the combined efforts of all lines of business, he told the members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. A thoroughly democratic exchange of views is Mr. Hurley's scheme for laying the basis of the necessary legislation.

Battle deaths during the war among all participants so far as available statistics show were given by General March as 7,351,000. This represents only men killed in action or died of wounds.

In the list prepared by the general staff Russia leads with a total of 1,700,000. Germany was second with 1,500,000 and the United States with 500,000.

Approximate figures of other nations were: France, 1,385,000; England, 706,700; Italy, 460,000; Turkey, 250,000; Belgium, 102,000; Roumania, 100,000; Serbia and Montenegro, 100,000; Austria-Hungary, 800,000; Bulgaria, 100,000.

Casualties of American railroads, during 1917, resulted in the death of 9,567 persons and the injury of 70,970. The Interstate Commerce Commission reported recently. During the previous year 9,476 lives were lost and 66,982 persons were injured. Accidents on grade crossings of steam railroads numbered 3,673 in which 1,777 persons were killed and 4,356 injured.

Trespassers on railroad property figured heavily in the accident figures, 4,243 having been killed during 1917 and 3,829 injured. Trainmen killed while on duty numbered 1,492 and injured 47,887. Passengers killed were 302 and injured 7,582.

Upon the adjournment of Congress with important legislation killed by a Republican Senate filibuster, President Wilson issued a statement declaring that a group of men in the Senate have deliberately

(Continued on Page Five)

ALLIES GET 300 FOE WARSHIPS

Naval Terms Provide for Razing Dardanelles, Kiel and Helgoland.

FRENCH PROTEST SINKING

Reserve the Right to Object to Destroying All of Enemies' Craft—Work on Peace Draft Making Rapid Progress.

Paris, March 3.—The work of drafting the preliminary terms of peace through the armistice conditions is making rapid progress.

When President Wilson returns he will find the terms settled. Indeed, the somewhat optimistic view was expressed that the whole matter might be put through within a fortnight.

There still are one or two points of importance to be settled even in the military and naval terms and it is clear that the fixing of Germany's eastern frontiers is a matter which cannot easily be accomplished in the absence of any definite information or any definite policy with regard to Germany.

This point has become clear in the discussions of the future of Poland and in arranging for the dispatch of General Haller's Polish divisions from France to Poland.

French May Ask Warships.

The naval terms have been agreed upon with one important exception. The French ministry of marine reserves acceptance of the principle that war vessels are to be destroyed. The French argue their fleet has suffered losses which, owing to the army requirements of France, her workshops and yards have been unable to make good.

To Get 106 More Warships.

The Germans are to be called upon to hand over, in full repair, with their guns and torpedoes, the battleships Oldenburg, Thuringen, Osternfriesland, Helgoland, Posen, Westfalen, Rheinland and Nassau, the light cruisers Pillau, Graudenz, Regensburg, Stralsund, Strassburg, Augsburg, Koburg and Stuttgart and 42 modern destroyers and 50 modern torpedo boats.

The warships under construction are to be broken up. The Helgoland fortifications and harbor are to be destroyed by the Germans at their own expense and the fate of the island itself is to be decided by the conference. All fortifications defending access to the Baltic are to be razed and the Kiel canal is to be open at all times to war vessels and merchant ships of all nations.

The German cable system, comprising 14 cables, European, trans-Atlantic and Asiatic, are not to be returned to their previous owners. The wireless stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin are not to be used for any but commercial purposes.

The Austrian fleet of 13 battleships, two cruisers, 100 light cruisers, 19 torpedoed destroyers, 51 torpedo-boats, 33 submarines built and building, and the Danube monitors will be handed over to the allies.

Similar treatment will be given the Turkish and the Bulgarian war vessels and free passage under an international guarantee will be insured between the Mediterranean and the Black sea, all forts and defenses being razed.

CHICAGO MILK PRICE DROPS

Farmers Making Butter From Surplus Stocks and Selling Direct to City Residents.

Chicago, March 3.—The price of milk dropped a cent a quart today from 14 to 13 cents. It's the usual spring drop," said R. P. Metzger, manager of the Hovmann Dairy company. "It's purely a question of supply and demand. The dairymen now purchase milk from the farmer for \$3 a hundredweight. He has been paying \$3.50. The consumer is entitled to the benefit, although the percentage is so small we can only apply it on quarts." Owing to surplus stocks of milks it is reported farmers are making butter to sell to city residents by parcel post. It is thought this may lower the price of butter.

SOLD BAD STEEL TO NAVY?

Men Charged With Conspiracy Plead Not Guilty in Federal Court at Boston.

Boston, March 3.—An alleged conspiracy which, it is charged, resulted in the use of inferior steel for castings used on war vessels, endangering the lives of crews after the ships were put into commission, was disclosed in the federal court, when five men were arraigned on a secret indictment. All pleaded not guilty and were released under bail.

World News

The European countries, quite generally, have been watching the discussion in the United States Senate on the League of Nations. In fact the center of interest has followed the President from Paris to Washington. The sympathy of Europe seems to be strongly with the President and the action of America's Senators is likely to remove whatever of opposition remains in Europe toward the League.

Considerable headway has been made by the Peace Congress, in Paris, especially in the matter of territorial problems and of the indemnity which the central powers must pay. Agreement seems to be centering about a sum that will approximate one hundred and twenty billions of dollars extended over a period of thirty-five years with a billion dollars to be paid at once as a sort of earnest of good faith.

The Assembly at Weimar has been discussing, during the week, the question of disarmament on its own account. The drift of opinion may be seen from the fact that the moderates in the Assembly favored the material cutting out of militarism while the radicals as well as the monarchists favored a strong army. The stability of the new Republic and the restoration of Germany to a creditable place among the nations of the world lies in the hands of the party of Ebert and Schiedemann.

The dispute between Greece and Italy over the lands along the east coast of the Adriatic seems to be taking a better turn. After much of argument and considerable display of temper there is now more of a disposition to come to terms and Italy is said to be ready to arbitrate the matter and abide by the result. This is surely a hopeful beginning for a settlement of vexing territorial questions and other conflicting nations may be led to take a similar course.

The work of reconstruction is going on in Belgium with rapidity. The refugees who have been in England are returning home and in many cases they are possessed of considerable money since they have had employment in the munition factories. The boats that carry English soldiers home bring back the Belgians to their homes. In many cases they find only the ruins but they are taking up the reconstruction with courage and hope.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has just been assassinated. Few people know much about him or the significance of the act. Suffice it to say that Afghanistan is the little buffer state that protects India from the Russian empire in Asia. The late Ameer was friendly disposed to the interests of England as was his father before him and that is about the extent of European and American interest in the matter.

There seems to be a growing realization among the nations represented in the Peace Congress at Paris that the people of Russia like the Soviet government with all its faults and crimes. A commission of investigation from Japan reported that to its government some time ago. Moreover, it has held the power for a considerable time and has shown some ability in organization. Perhaps the holding of power will be the best corrective for anarchistic tendencies.

Japan has shown a disposition to resent any suggestion that she should give up concessions she has been able to win in China during the year of the war. It is doubtless true that she has used the time to good advantage and derived valuable rights. China has asked that these arrangements be made public and thus brought the whole matter to the attention of the world.

Relations between the United States and Mexico continue to improve and the benefit of the President's wise and farsighted policy is beginning to bear fruit. Reparation is being made to those who suffered from the revolution by destruction of mining properties and other investments of American capital in that country and owners of capital are willing to consider the making of a larger loan to Mexico.

The National Red Cross Society is (Continued on Page Eight)

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And now ice men say that ice will be high next summer because there are not enough ice-houses to put the ice into. Hard lines.

MICKIE SAYS

YESSIR, WE SENT YOU A STATEMENT..... SURE! WE KNOW YER GOOD FER IT AN' INTEND TO PAY.... THE FIRMS WE BUY OUR PAPER AN' INK FROM KNOW WE'RE GOOD, BUT WE GOT TO PAY EM EVERY THIRTY ER SIXTY DAYS JEST THE SAME, SO WE GOTTA GIT OUR MONEY WHEN ITS DUE TOO, ER WE CAN'T PAY OUR BILLS, SEE!



School News from Various Departments

BEREA LEADS "Y" CONFERENCE WITH 39 DELEGATES

Forty faculty members and about 130 delegates from the colleges and universities of the State were present at the State Y. M. C. A. conference held at the University of Kentucky in Lexington last Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Berea led the list by a delegation of 39 students. Dean Edwards took several wide awake Foundation boys who were very enthusiastic boosters for the college and very absorbent of the good things at the convention.

The delegation left Berea Friday noon, and the connections were so well made that by 3:30 the party was in Lexington. After registering at the State University Y. M. C. A. headquarters the boys were assigned to homes for sleeping quarters, where they were royally received. Meals were served by the University Cafeteria and remembrances of the S. A. T. C. were wafted back to the veterans of that organization.

The first meeting of the session convened at 7:00 o'clock Friday evening. Before the business of the convention was assumed an entertainment was given by some members of the Lexington Negro Normal school. The welcome address was given by Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of State University, in which he presented the world problem that lies before the Y. M. C. A. Dabney of State was elected chairman of the convention. A basketball game between U. K. and Tenn. U. resulted in a score of 30 to 14 in favor of K. U.

On Saturday morning, Doctor Meyers of Centre College spoke on the transition of the necessities for personal high standing, saying that bank accounts do not now determine judgment of worth. This was followed by an address by Doctor Fortune of Transylvania on the purposes of a college education. He presented here "The Bible Discussion Group" which is the newest thing in Bible study work in the colleges. The question was asked "How are you succeeding in your Bible Study Groups?" Deyton, of Berea, was first to respond. His report was very favorable and showed quite well that Berea is in the lead of most of the Kentucky colleges in this work. A very fine part of the morning program was the "Social Service" speech by President Mr. Vey. Dr. O. E. Brown asked the assembly these two questions which he said were the greatest questions of the day: "What did you do during the war?" and "What is your peace plan?" The meeting was divided into groups to discuss special subjects, such as Social Service, Bible Classes, etc. The "Y" presidents and vice-presidents were led by Mr. Sellers.

In the afternoon J. Lovell Murry, of New York, educational secretary for the student volunteer movement, presented the "World Forum" movement in an earnest and convincing address.

W. H. Fuller, International Secretary for the South and O. E. Brown of Vanderbilt University told of Blue Ridge, its unparalleled advantages, its great atmosphere, and its value in training Y. M. C. A. leaders.

In the evening speeches were given by Mr. Leamons, J. Lovell Murry, and others. The last thing on the program was an entertainment given by the girls of the University at Patterson Hall.

On Sunday there were two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The morning session was over in time for the delegates to go to Sunday-school and church.

The delegation returned Sunday night, very full of inspiration and new resolves. One of the resolutions was that the inspiration of the convention be reserved not only in the hearts of the men but by expressions of life, by effective action which would put into operation some of the ideals gained at the meeting.

Extract from Findings of State Students' "Y" Conference

I. The three methods by which student associations are to accomplish most for the development of Christian manhood are:

1. Bible Study.
2. Thrift Clubs.
3. Student Discussion Groups.

In the last, which is newest, 10 or 15 men gather around the table weekly for debate on Bible questions.

II. The two questions being asked every man now are: "What did you do during the war?" and "What are your peace plans?" We must answer them both in a worthy way if we are to be counted a live factor in the Y. M. C. A.

III. Our intelligence of world affairs must be improved, for we must

face world problems. The method being adopted to give men wider intelligence of the world tasks is "The World Problems Forum." Some new association books have been prepared for this.

IV. World Idealism means two things:

1. Internationalism.
2. Service.

Christianity demands a greater scope of service than just in our own land.

V. It is the duty of the Y. M. C. A. to aid in the most effective way the collection of the United War Work Campaign Fund.

VI. We must engage in unselfish social service. Some of the methods to be used are:

1. Deputation work in country churches.
2. Lending aid to the Friendship Fund.
3. Boys' Clubs.
4. Stereopticon views.

Signed by:

Marcus C. Redwine, University of Kentucky.
John W. Deyton, Berea College.
L. B. Olive, Baptist Seminary, Louisville.
Chas. Morris, Centre College.

MARIE LOUVEAU

The following is the winning story, in the short story contest, among the societies of the Academy department, last fall. Those who missed the rare treat of hearing Miss Johnson read this story may now have the opportunity of reading it for themselves.

"Father, if I were just a man like you, I could do something to relieve the burdens of my people."

Thus spoke Marie Louveau as she walked slowly down the handsome flight of stone steps in front of the ancestral mansion, beside her father who had inherited the estate along with all the dignity and traditions which had characterized the Louveau family for generations. Monsieur Louveau was a worthy representative of his family. He was known far and wide for his benevolence to the poor and wherever his erect form appeared in any of the nearby hamlets, he was sure to be greeted by both young and old, in a manner that spoke more volumes than their words could express.

For a time they walked in silence. At length the stately gentleman addressed his daughter.

"I, too, feel keenly the condition under which we must live, and I have longed for a time when our people could again be free. But I realize how helpless one man is, or even how helpless a small group of men are, to bring about these things."

"Well, father," replied Marie, "I know you speak the truth, but still I long for the opportunity which I know will sometime be yours and mine."

It was a festive day in autumn when over all the roads around Josselin, the peasants and their wives were coming toward the village. The men walked slowly and lazily, lurching their whole body forward at every step. They wore baggy gray or blue trousers with loose short jackets, and shovel-shaped hats with two long black velvet ribbons dangling down their backs. Beside them walked the women, dressed in all the gala colors of the day. Dresses which had served as heirlooms and to be worn on such occasions as this. The black broadcloth was banded with black velvet. The light bodices were ablaze in front with thick, heavy, brilliant embroidery in vivid crimson, gold, orange, blues and greens. Over the full skirts, they wore a blue apron of colored silk, some lavender, some green, pink or cream. These also were embroidered. Their hats were a tight, brown casque over the forehead, with a crown of black velvet, touched with a flimsy white. Even the tiniest children were in costume. Moving in and out among the mass of people could be seen the figure of a beautiful young girl, slimy, but neatly dressed. She, with a dignified gentleman of middle age, was exchanging smiles and words of greeting with the wealthy burghers, the poor peasant women, and the laborers from the distant farms, who had often had cause to feel grateful to her father for the kindness which he had shown them.

They all seemed so happy, for this was one of the very few days when the people of Lorraine were allowed to enjoy some of the freedom of their own customs. It was because they so thoroughly enjoyed the old customs and seemed so hungry for what was rightfully theirs, that the heart of Marie was filled with a great yearning for the day when all the fond hopes of her people could be fully realized. She had

watched the hard life of many of these women. How they labored in the field, hoeing, weeding, reaping, carrying wood and driving mules. She had seen them suffer from famine and all manner of abuse and oppression from the hands of autocratic rule. She loved them and felt that she must do something toward making it possible for them to actually live.

Marie was a fine type of French blood. Her sweet, dark, flashing eyes were filled with compassion and kindness and her face bore every trait of strong and noble character.

She had been born and reared in Josselin, Lorraine, when her mother died, she was introduced into a new phase of life. Her father deemed it best to leave home surroundings for a time and seek consolation for their broken spirits in America. It was here that Marie caught the greater spirit of freedom from some of the American women, a spirit which increased her desire to return and help lift some of the heavy burdens borne by her fellow-countrymen.

Marie and her father were always closest companions. They had traveled together in both the old world and the new. They had hunted together, and on these hunting trips she had become expert in marksmanship. Monsieur Louveau was one of Lorraine's best engineers and under his supervision Marie had for some time shown skill in handling the intricacies of various kinds of gas engines.

After six years in America, Marie and her father were again on French soil. They did not go directly to their little home, but stopped in Paris. There was considerable confusion in the city because news of a war between Germany and France had been officially announced. Mobilization orders were posted over all France and all her sons were responding to the call. Monsieur Louveau was not decided as to whether he should hasten to his home, or join forces here. Finally, he realized that his people would need him and he speedily made plans to go and do whatever he could for them.

This was a critical moment for Lorraine. If sons of France were victorious, it would mean freedom for her people. All this that Marie and more. She felt handicapped because she was a woman. Yet, she understood gas engines, and guns, why could she not do something?

"Father, I'm going to join forces here," she said very decisively.

Monsieur Louveau did not argue. He admired her courage, even though he did not feel confident that she could join. He knew she was in earnest, however, and feeling she might be able to assist in the Red Cross work, did not discourage her.

"If you think it advisable, dear, and that you can serve best here, go, and God speed."

(To be continued)

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening discussed a very great question of the day, it being: "Responsibility of a Student for Leadership."

The meeting was conducted by Sergeant Hackett and Lieut. Forrester-Raine.

In these Sunday night meetings the men join together in progressive worship through sentence prayers and testimony.

FINE TREES IN PHILIPPINES

Nowhere Are There More Enormous Trunks Than in the Lowlands of the Islands.

Until we fell heir to the Philippine Islands we had no dense virgin tropical forests belonging to the United States. The thousand islands are well within the tropics, but the topography of the islands is not such as to induce the gigantic growth of trees. There are no denser or more enormous tree-groves anywhere in the world, however, than are to be found over great areas of the Philippine lowlands. The soil is of excessive richness, the rain fall is heavy and the climate combined to induce a riotous tangle of vegetation which is indistinguishable to those who have not actually seen it or are familiar only with the orderly and usually comparatively scant growths of the temperate zone. Even the great forests of the far West, which cut mere board feet to the more than any other forest lands in the world, cannot compare for a moment in luxuriance and prodigality of growth with the tropical forest. They impress you, it is true, with having been many centuries in the making, but on the other hand the rank and enormous growths of the lowland tropics make you feel that they have always been there since the world commenced. The northern forests are reposedful; the tropical jungle is savage, overwhelming.—Exchange.

Wounded Canadians returning home via Portland (Me.) will be cared for by the canteen and motor ambulance service of the Red Cross at Portland.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters

PHI DELTA SOLDIER WRITES FROM GERMANY

Ochtrundung, Germany, January 25, 1919.

Dear Phi Delta:

It has been almost two years since I was among you. I doubt if there be many, perhaps any, of that bunch in school now. But I am sure that the Phi Delta spirit is still there, and still feel myself one of the members.

I enlisted, went to Ft. Thomas and soon to Washington, D. C. From Washington I went to Hoboken. We sailed from there on the Huron—the old German ship, Frederick the Great—and landed at St. Nazaire. That was the last of December, 1917. From St. Nazaire we went by train to a small village near the Swiss border. It was zero weather and snowing. We rode in heatless but well ventilated box-cars. Maybe we didn't cuss this army, while that French train dragged us along for two days. We landed in a place just as cold and just as full of snow. We were the first Americans in that sector. Immediately we set to work building barracks for those that were to follow. It took the Quartermaster a month to discover we were accustomed to eat. By the first of February we had begun to draw rations. Then came orders to move. Again we got on box-cars, and this time started north.

After another two days of touring we detrained at Peronne, on the British front. A year before the British had driven the Germans from the Somme, but had not yet rebuilt the bridges across the river. That was to be our job. There were about five hundred of us Americans attached to the British Fifth Army. In small working parties we were scattered through all the country between Cambrai and St. Quentin. There were big engineer depots at Fins and Hostel and a still larger depot at Chaulnes. About the middle of March we got orders to haul all the material from the two former places and store it in Peronne. While going from place to place I had the opportunity to see what war can do. Fields had been plowed by shell fire. In what had once been forests the trees were dead, limbless, fallen and splintered. The houses were without roofs; the walls were fallen or so full of shell holes that a push would send them down. Acres of wooden crosses bore witness to the British losses. In the first battle of the Somme. There were thousands of working troops behind that front. The British had Italians, Chinese, Negroes and East Indians working on the roads and digging trenches. On March 21st, the German offensive started. That day, that night, and the day following I worked on a bridge at Brie. Those two days and nights the Fifth Army was retreating. Without a gap in the column carriers loaded with war material streamed backward. By the side was another column of horse transports going to the rear. They were jammed so close together and going at such a pace that a footman could hardly cross the road. Stragglers came back by the thousands. On the night of the 22nd word came that the Boche were pushing the British into the river at St. Christ. About dark we left our work at Brie and hiked to St. Christ. A long column of artillery was lined up wanting to cross the river. Maybe we didn't work putting that bridge across, I say. Jockey Majors carrying railroad ties on their shoulders. That told me it was necessary for that bridge to be finished in a hurry. It was almost daylight when we finished and got back to Brie. Tommykins had come into our camps and were setting machine guns along the river bank. As fast as possible we rolled packs and threw the rest of our junk into our barracks bags. With our packs on our backs we started toward Chaulnes. Our bags were put upon a railroad and started to follow us. German shellfire became so strong that the train, bags and all the rest had to be abandoned. About two o'clock in the afternoon we got to Chaulnes. Acres there were covered with immense machine shops, engines, motors, lathes, saw and planing mills were in the shops. The whole seemed to be one mass of bells and pulleys. In other buildings were great quantities of scientific apparatus. Several large fields were piled full of wire, nails, shovels, picks, lumber, piping and much other material. I went to a French cafe, as soon as we got into Chaulnes. I had been in the cafe but a few minutes when a Britisher came in and told the French people to be gone within an hour. He said that

the German cavalry had broken through and were then near Chaulnes. I went back to the company. The whole crowd were moving about like ants when their nest has been disturbed. All our food, extra clothing and blankets had been heaped up and soaked in gasoline. Men were going about with buckets full of gasoline and throwing it on everything that would burn. Other men had sledge hammers breaking engines and motors to pieces. Gun cotton was placed in everything that couldn't otherwise be destroyed. Gun cotton was also placed under all the bridges leading into the town. We left. A short time after, the Germans entered Chaulnes, but not until everything had gone up in smoke. The roads were jammed with traffic. Everything was going back, — except a few Scotchmen. These were to check the Boche advance till the artillery could be removed. They checked it but most everyone was killed. On the road was a stream of artillery. Here and there one gun would stop and send a few shells Fritzward and again take up the retreat. Civilian vehicles with frightened horses and more frightened women were being crowded out. Footsoldiers, wagons, lorries and artillery were in one great mess. Great quantities of food had been dumped by the roadside. The "Thinks" and East Indian mob had been turned loose and told to heat it. They were each carrying a quarter of beef or half a hog on his shoulder. On the roads thus congested, a Dutch airplane started dropping bombs. By going paths and side roads we got into Moreuil, absolutely all-in. Again we were greeted by the news that German cavalry was approaching. This time it proved to be false. The next day we went to Domnin and started to dig trenches. "There we were told that we were going to hold the trenches ourselves against the German attack. Before we had had no English rifles, and their ammunition wouldn't fit in our own. By the time our trenches were done, about twenty Canadian machine-guns had joined us. We noticed also that there was a lorry load of Enfield rifles and a load of ammunition, one of shovels; besides these, there were several empty trucks. We were told to leave our trenches and get into the trucks. Not even our officers knew where we were going. We took the main road that leads from Amiens to St. Quentin. All along the road we met Tommykins straggling back. They were tired, muddy and some of them wounded. They had never seen any American soldiers, but when they saw our uniforms, everyone yelled, "The Americans have come to relieve us!" I didn't know then what being relieved from the trenches meant. We went on past thousands of men. All were retreating. Directly we came to a few pieces of light artillery. They were firing toward the Germans. We could see the shells breaking; also see the shells that the Boche sent back. Still we went on to the crest in front of Hamel. The Germans held that village. We got off the trucks and began to dig in. Fritz shells were falling faster all the while. Nothing of importance happened that night. Perhaps you know that the British issue rum to troops in a position like we were placed. A sergeant was sent back to get our jug full. He brought it back inside of himself and kept yelling that with another jug of rum, he could take Hamel single-handed. The next day the Boche straffed us all day. Dutch airplanes were always above us. From the air we must have looked formidable. Each man had as many rifles as he wished to stick over the parapet. The Fifth Army had thrown their guns away before they beat it to the rear. Besides, Americans had not learned to keep low and were continually holding their heads up. With so many rifles showing and so many heads bobbing up the Dutchman must have thought a whole division was blocking their path to Amiens. There were in all four hundred Yanks and a few Jockey. Others joined us later. The second day in the trenches tried to blow us off the hill. Shells fell so fast on the surrounding fields that it reminded one of raindrops falling on water. One could look in no direction without seeing rings of smoke arising. Some noise too! Once in a while a shell would tear a sector of trench away. Airplanes and snipers were also busy. Just at dusk all became quiet. The Tommykins all said that the Dutchmen were getting ready to come over on us. The silence, the dusk and the words from the Britishers made us uneasy.

An order passed saying that our right flank had been attacked and forced back and that we all should fall back. A machine gun was

skimming off the top of our parapet and we didn't like the idea of roaming around through the fields. We stayed in the trench. In a moment I saw men running back through the fields. It was so dark I couldn't tell whether they were Dutch, English or American. Our machine gunner shot at them just half the time so that he wouldn't be entirely wrong in either case. It wasn't long till a British officer came and told us that most of the British had retreated and that we must also. We got our rifles — two apiece — plenty of ammunition and went over the top, back way. No Boche track man had anything on me that night; few have had the incentive that I had. Both British and Boche artillery were then going at full speed. Machine guns and rifles were too. It was pitch dark but there were so many flashes that one could easily find his way. Through a half mile of shell holes and tangled wire we ran like rabbits. There, in the shelter of a smoken road, the mob that had just come back was reorganized. More troops were added, and the whole bunch started back to occupy our old trenches. We did, and kept on occupying them till relieved a week later by the Australians. That week it was just shoot and be shot at. Not interesting at all! One day a Dutch artillery outfit wanted to set up a six-inch Howitzer behind our trenches. Surely didn't read their maps correctly! But the six horses galloped almost to our line, dragging the gun behind them. It was such a bold and foolish move to come up the main road in broad daylight that none opened fire for a moment. Then the whole works, both rifles and machine guns broke loose at once. It didn't take what Dutchmen there were left long to cut their horses loose and go toward a more friendly crowd. The gun was left. Neither Germans nor English could go near it. Others relieved us and we went to Abbeville. One day there and we returned to Glisy, — just behind Villers Bretonux. There we dodged shells and built bridges. Every shell that the Boche sent into Amiens passed over our heads. It seemed as if the heavens were being torn into strips — such sounds as filled the air.

We remained there till the Germans took Kimmel and started to Calais. We moved then so as to better assist the English in getting material to that front. From there we went to the Marne in June, July and August, to St. Mihiel and Mont See in September and the Aconne Waile in September and October. Some mighty interesting things happened at each of these places.

All success to Phi Delta in her weekly meetings and in whatever contests she may enter. A hand-shake to each member.

Your brother,
Jesse Osborne,
Co. D, 6th U. S. Eng. A. E. F.

SHOPPER FOR THE WOUNDED



Miss Anne Ren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ren of Pittsburgh, is the official shopper for the wounded at Walter Reed hospital, Washington. Since the beginning of the war she has, with her mother, been active in Red Cross work, both in Washington and in Pittsburgh.

The Canadian Y. W. C. A. has received permission to place a Y. W. C. A. secretary on every ship leaving England with 200 or more women and children on the passenger list.

The secretary fulfills the same function for the women as the Y. M. C. A. secretary has for men on transports. She plans entertainments and recreation for women and children and is a friend to whom they may come if they are in distress.

More than 1,200 convalescents and young children in the big American refugee camps at Port Said are fed by a Red Cross diet kitchen.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY
IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By
IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF
"EREN HOLDEN, DRI AND I, DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC."

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Horton Haynes, orphan, is taken to live with his uncle, Peabody Haynes, and his Aunt Deed on a farm on Hattleroad in a neighborhood called Lick-Hypnot, about the year 1825. Horton meets Sally Dunkelberg, about his own age, but socially of a class above the Hayneses, and is fascinated by the pretty face and fine clothes.

CHAPTER II—Horton meets Rev. Kate, known in the neighborhood as the "Silent Woman." Amos Grinshaw, young son of the richest man in the township, is a visitor at the Haynes home, and Horton tells the fortunes of the two boys, predicting a bright future for Horton and death on the gallows for Amos. He is reprieved for an act of boyish mischief. Horton runs away, intending to make his home with the Dunkelbergs. He reaches the village of Canton and falls into a sleep of exhaustion on a porch. There he is found by Elias Wright, Jr., prominent man in public affairs, who, knowing Peabody Haynes, takes Horton home after buying him new clothes.

CHAPTER III—Horton and his uncle and aunt visit Canton and hear Elias Wright read a sermon.

CHAPTER IV—Elias Wright evinces much interest in Horton, and sends a box of books and magazines to the Haynes home. The election of Elias Wright to the United States senate is announced.

CHAPTER V—When Horton is twelve years old he becomes aware of the existence of a wonderful and mysterious power known as "Money," and learns how, through his possession of the wonderful thing Grinshaw is the most powerful and greatly dreaded man in the community, most of the affairs being in his debt. After a visit to the Haynes home Mr. Wright leaves a note in a sealed envelope, which Horton is to read on the first night when he leaves home to attend school.

CHAPTER VI—Horton is asked to drive a load to mill, arrives safely, but in a snowstorm, unable to see the road, the horses get into the ditch and a wheel of the wagon is broken. Uncle Peabody manages to get together enough to satisfy Grinshaw and obtain an extension.

What a fearful word it was that I had spoken! What a panic it made in the little dooryard! The man gasped and jerked the reins and shouted to his horses and began swearing. The woman uttered a little scream and the children ran crying to her side.

The physical facts which are further related to this tragedy are of little moment to me now. The stranger was dead and we took his body to our home and my uncle set out for the constable. Over and over again that night I told the story of the shooting. We went to the scene of the tragedy with lanterns and fenced it off and put some men on guard there.

In the morning they found the robber's footprints in the damp dirt of the road and measured them. The whole countryside was afire with excitement and searching the woods and fields for the highwayman.

The stranger was buried. There was nothing upon him to indicate his name or residence. Weeks passed with no news of the man who had slain him. I had told of the gun with a piece of wood broken out of its stock, but no one knew of any such weapon in or near Lickitysplit.

One day Uncle Peabody and I drove up to Grinshaw's to make a payment of money. I remember it was gold and silver which we carried in a little sack. I asked where Amos was and Mrs. Grinshaw—a thin, tired-looking, bony little woman who never seen outside of her own house—said that he was working out on the farm of a Mr. Beckman near Plattburgh. He had gone over on the stage late in June to hire out for the haying. I observed that my uncle looked very thoughtful as we rode back home and had little to say.

"You never had any idea who that robber was, did ye?" he asked by and by.

"No—I could not see plain—it was so dusk," I said.

The swift words, "Your money or your life," came out of my memory and rang in it. I felt its likeness to the scolding demands of Mr. Grinshaw, who was forever saying in effect:

"Your money or your home!" That was like demanding our lives, because we couldn't live without our home. Our all was in it. Mr. Grinshaw's gun was the power he had over us, and what a terrible weapon it was! I credit him with never realizing how terrible.

We came to the sandhills and then Uncle Peabody broke the silence by saying:

"I wouldn't give fifty cents for as much of this land as a bird could fly around in a day."

Then for a long time I heard only the sound of feet and wheels muffled in the sand, while my uncle sat looking thoughtfully at the riding. When I spoke to him he seemed not to hear me.

Before we reached home I knew what was in his mind, but neither dared speak of it.

People came from Canton and all the neighboring villages to see and talk with me, and among them were the Dunkelbergs. Unfounded tales of my bravery had gone abroad.

Sally seemed to be very glad to see

me. We walked down to the brook and up into the maple grove and back through the meadows.

The beauty of that perfect day was upon her. I remember that her dress was like the color of its fireweed blossoms and that the blue of its sky was in her eyes and the yellow of the sunlight in her hair and the red of its clover in her cheeks. I remember how the August breezes played with her hair, flinging its golden curling strands about her neck and shoulders so that it touched her face, now and then, as we walked! Somehow the rustle of her dress started a strange vibration in my spirit. I put my arm around her waist and she put her arm around mine as we ran along. A curious feeling came over me. I stopped and looked my aria.

"It's very warm!" I said as I picked a stalk of fireweed.

What was there about the girl which so thrilled me with happiness?

She turned away and felt the ribbon by which her hair was gathered at the back of her head.

After a moment of silence I ventured:

"I guess you've never fallen in love."

"Yes, I have."

"Who with?"

"I don't think I dare tell you," she answered, slowly, looking down as she walked.

"I'll tell you who I love if you wish," I said.

"Who?"

"You," I whispered the word and was afraid she would laugh at me, but she didn't.

We stopped and listened to the song



"Will You Love Me Always and Forever?"

of a bird—I do not remember what he said—and then she whispered:

"Will you love me always and forever?"

"Yes," I answered in the careless way of youth.

She stopped and looked into my eyes and I looked into hers.

"May I kiss you?" I asked, and afraid, with cheeks burning.

She turned away and answered: "I guess you can if you want to."

Now I seem to be in Aladdin's tower and to see her standing so red and graceful and innocent in the sunlight, and that strange fire kindled by our kisses warms my blood again.

That night I heard a whispered conference below after I had gone upstairs. I knew that something was coming and wondered what it might be. Soon Uncle Peabody came up to our little room looking highly nervous.

I sat, half undressed and rather fearful, looking into his face. An I think of the immaculate soul of the boy, I feel a touch of pity in that scene. I think that he felt it, for I remember that his whisper trembled a little as he began to tell me why men are strong and women are beautiful and given in marriage.

"You'll be falling in love one of these days," he said. "It's natural ye should. You remember Hovin' Kate?" he asked by and by.

"Yes," I answered.

"Some day when you're a little older I'll tell ye her story an' you'll see what happens when men an' women break the law o' God. Here's Mr. Wright's letter. Aunt Deed asked me to give it to you to keep. You're old enough now an' you'll be goin' away to school before long, I guess."

I took the letter and read again the inscription on its envelope:

"To Master Horton Haynes (To be opened when he leaves home to go to school)."

I put it away in the pine box with leather hinges on its cover which

Uncle Peabody had made for me and wondered again what it was all about, and again that night I broke camp and moved further into the world over the silent trails of knowledge.

Uncle Peabody went away for a few days after the harvesting. He had gone about, I knew not where. He returned one afternoon in a buggy with the great Michael Hackett of the Canton academy. Hackett was a big, brawny, red-haired, kindly Irishman with a merry heart and tongue, the latter having a touch of the brogue of the green isle which he had never seen, for he had been born in Massachusetts and had got his education in Harvard. He was then a man of forty.

"You're coming to me this fall," he said as he put his hand on my arm and gave me a little shake. "Lad! you've got a pair of shoulders! Ye shall live in my house an' help with the chores if ye wish to."

"That'll be grand," said Uncle Peabody, but, as to myself, just then, I knew not what to think of it. [END OF BOOK ONE.]

BOOK TWO

Which Is the Story of the Principal Witness.

CHAPTER VIII.

In Which I Meet Other Great Men.

It was a sunny day late in September on which Aunt Deed and Uncle Peabody took me and my little pine chest with all my treasures in it to the village where I was to go to school and live with the family of Mr. Michael Hackett, the schoolmaster.

I remember the sad excitement of that ride to the village and all the words of advice and counsel spoken by my aunt.

I remember looking in vain for Sally as we passed the Dunkelbergs. I remember my growing loneliness as the day wore on and how Aunt Deed stood silently buttoning my coat, with tears rolling down her cheeks while I leaned back upon the gate in front of the Hackett house, on Ashery lane, trying to act like a man and rather ashamed of my poor success. Uncle Peabody stood surveying the sky in silence with his back toward us. He turned and nervously blew out his breath. His lips trembled a little as he said:

"I dunno but what it's goin' to rain."

I watched them as they walked to the tavern sheds, both looking down at the ground and going rather unsteadily. Oh, the look of that beloved pair as they walked away from me—the look of their leaning heads! Their silence and the sound of their footsteps are, somehow, a part of the picture which has hung all these years in my memory.

Sally Dunkelberg had her mother come along and said that they were glad I had come to school. I could not talk to them, and seeing my trouble they went on, Sally waving her hand to me as they turned the corner below. I felt ashamed of myself. Suddenly I heard the door open behind me and the voice of Mr. Hackett:

"Hart," he called, "I've a friend here who has something to say to you. Come in."

I turned and went into the house.

"Away with sadness—liddle huck!" he exclaimed as he took his violin from its case while I sat wiping my eyes. "Away with sadness! She often raps at my door, and while I try not to be rude, I always pretend to be very busy. Just a light word o' recognition by way o' common politeness! Then laugh, if ye can an' do it quickly, lad, an' she will pass on."

The last words were spoken in a whisper, with one hand on my breast. He turned the strings and played the "Fisher's Hornpipe." What a romp of merry music filled the house! I had never heard the like and was soon smiling at him as he played. His bow and fingers flew in the wild frolic of the "Devil's Dream." It led me out of my sadness into a world all new to me.

"Now, God bless your soul, boy!" he exclaimed, by and by, as he put down his instrument. "We shall have a good time together—that we will. Not a stroke o' work this day! Come, I have a guide here that will take us down to the land o' the fairies."

Then with his microscope he showed me into the wonder world of littleness of which I had no knowledge.

"The microscope is like the art o' the teacher," he said. "I've known a good teacher to take a brain no bigger than a fly's foot an' make it visible to the naked eye."

One of the children, of which there were four in the Hackett home, called up to supper. Mrs. Hackett, a stout woman with a red and kindly face, sat at one end of the table, and between them were the children—Mary, a pretty daughter of seventeen years; Maggie, a six-year-old; Ruth, a delicate girl of seven, and John, a noisy, red-faced boy of five. The chairs were of plain wood—like the kitchen chairs of today. In the middle of the table was an empty one—painted green. Before he sat down Mr. Hackett put his hand on the back of this chair and said:

"A merry heart to you, Michael Henry."

I wondered at the meaning of this, but dared not to ask. The oldest daughter acted as a kind of moderator with the others.

"Mary is the constable of this house, with power to arrest and hale into court for undue haste or rebellion or impoliteness," Mr. Hackett explained.

"I believe that Sally Dunkelberg is your sister," he said to me presently.

"Yes, sir," I answered.

"A fine slip of a girl that and a born scholar. I saw you look at her as

the Persian looks at the rising sun." I blushed and Mary and her mother and the boy John looked at me and laughed.

"Fuer pulcherrime!" Mr. Hackett exclaimed with a kindly smile.

Uncle Peabody would have called it a "stout nung." The schoolmaster had hauled it out of his brain very deftly and chuckled it down before me in a kind of challenge.

"What does that mean?" I asked.

"You shall know in a week, my son," he answered. "I shall put you into the Latin class Wednesday morning, and God help you to like it as well as you like Sally."

Again they laughed and again I blushed.

"Hold up yer head, my brave lad," he went on. "Ye've a perfect right to like Sally if ye've a heart to."

"A lad in his teens will never know beans."

If he hasn't an eye for the girls."

It was a merry supper, and when it ended Mr. Hackett rose and took the green chair from the table, exclaiming:

"Michael Henry, God bless you!"

Then he kissed his wife and said:

"Maggie, you wild rose of Erin! I've been all day in the study. I must take a walk or I shall get an excited abdomen. One is badly beaten in the race o' life when his abdomen gets ahead of his toes. Children, keep our young friend happy here until I come back, and mind you, don't forget the good fellow in the green chair."

Mary helped her mother with the dishes, while I sat with a book by the fireside. Soon Mrs. Hackett and the children came and sat down with me.

"Let's play hockammon," Mary proposed.

"I don't want to," said John.

"Don't forget Michael Henry," she reminded.

"Who is Michael Henry?" I asked.

"Sure, he's the boy that has never been born," said Mrs. Hackett. "He was to be the biggest and noblest of them—kind an' helpful an' cheery hearted an' beloved o' God above all the others. We try to live up to him."

He seemed to me a very strange and wonderful creature—this invisible occupant of the green chair.

I know now what I knew not then that Michael Henry was the spirit of their home—an ideal of which the empty green chair was a constant reminder.

We played hockammon and "old nunn" and "everlasting" until Mr. Hackett returned.

The sealed envelope which Mr. Wright had left at our home, a long time before that day, was in my pocket. At last the hour had come when I could open it and read the message of which I had thought much and with a growing interest.

I rose and said that I should like to go to my room. Mr. Hackett lighted a candle and took me upstairs to a little room where my chest had been deposited. There were in the room a bed, a chair, a portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte and a small table on which were a dictionary, a Bible and a number of schoolbooks.

"These were Mary's books," said Mr. Hackett. "I told your uncle that ye could use them an' welcome."

I sat down and opened the sealed envelope with trembling hands and found in it this brief note:

"Dear Partner: I want you to ask the wisest man you know to explain these words to you. I suggest that you commit them to memory and think often of their meaning. They are from Job:

"His bones are full of the sinas of his youth, which shall lie down with him in the dust."

"I believe that they are the most impressive in all the literature I have read."

"Yours truly,"

"SILAS WRIGHT, JR."

(Continued next week.)

Largest Tunnel in the World.

Notwithstanding the war, the largest tunnel in the world is well under course of construction in France, its object being to give Marseilles connection with Paris and the interior of the country in general by rail and water. The canal will provide ample waterway for barges. The new harbor and the cutting of a ship canal, actually tunneled through solid rock for five long miles, joining the old harbor and the Mediterranean to the River Rhone. The Rhone's upper stretches are placid and already are used extensively for large navigation, but near Marseilles the stream is far too turbulent for commerce. A range of hills had prevented the construction of a canal in days gone by. Now, with France energized by the war and with the necessity for the canal emphasized thereby, the tunnel is being cut and the canal will soon be opened. The work was begun in 1911-12, and has been continued through the war. Its this canal and links already available, barges can be sent from the Mediterranean to the English channel.

Cause of Oil Rash.

Oil rash in users of cutting lubricants and cooling liquids are found by the British department of scientific and industrial research to be generally due either to plugging of the small glands at the roots of the hairs of arms and legs, or to mechanical abrasion of the skin by suspended metal particles in the cutting oil. Suppuration or abscesses may result. Preventives are dusting the skin with starch and zinc oxide powder before touching the oil, abundant after-use of soap and hot water, sterilizing of oil by heating to 300 degrees Fahrenheit and frequent change to clean cutting oil.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL MEETS IN PARIS

Eighty Well-Known French Women
Guests of Y. W. C. A.
for Opening Session.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Eighty of the most prominent women in France who are interested in all women's problems attended the first meeting of the Provisional Council of the American Young Women's Christian Association, held at Paris headquarters, 8 Place Edouard VII, Jan. 30.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, who is first vice-president of the council, presided, conducting all sessions in French, as two-thirds of the members represent French associations with whom the Y. W. C. A. has been co-operating.

All women in France are looking forward to the findings of the council as of tremendous importance not only to women in France, but all over the world. The purpose of the council is to collect and make available information about conditions and needs of women, to become acquainted with women who are identified with different kinds of work and to develop a few typical illustrations which will set standards for future permanent work.

Following are the societies represented: Union Chretienne des Jeunes Filles, Student Movement, Foyer des Aliees, Amies de la Jeune Filles, National Council of Women, among the delegates were Mme. Jules Siegfried, Mme. Avril de St. Croix, Baroness Watteville, Countess Fourtades and Mme. Wulferode of London.

Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the ambassador to France, is honorary chairman of the council and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon president pro tem. Miss Charlotte Niven, director of Y. W. C. A. work in Italy, is secretary.

Departmental and provincial groups will hold meetings weekly to discuss local problems, the entire council meeting at the end of each month. In April, at the last meeting, each group will decide how the information and experience may be used most effectively in the future.

Delegates are guests at the Hotel Petrograd, the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House in Paris.

Y. W. C. A. PROMOTES WORLD FELLOWSHIP

Will Send Industrial Commission
to Meet Foreign Labor
Leaders.

The War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association plans to send an industrial commission of women to England, France and Italy in April to meet prominent labor leaders of those countries with a view to promoting world fellowship among women.

The commission will be made up of Mrs. Raymond Hobbs, representing the National Women's Trade Union League of America; Mrs. Irene O. Good Andrews, American Association for Labor Legislation; Miss Grace Drake, National Consumers' League; Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman of the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association; Miss Florence Simms, Miss Marie Wing and Miss Imogene B. Ireland, secretary to the commission, all of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Mary Gilson, an authority on employment management.

Miss Florence Simms says in regard to the commission: "The war has forced upon us the bearing of international relationships in all things, and our touch with women in other countries has made us include in our international thinking the industrial life of women. The war has wrought so many changes in this that it seems a timely thing that women interested in the larger life of our women workers should take counsel together and express their interest with the hope that certain minimum standards which seem essential to health and welfare among women may be agreed upon and obtained."

Our War Work Council is sending abroad this women's commission from organizations in America directly concerned with the welfare and largest life of industrial women."

WOMEN BEGIN Y. W. C. A. FOREIGN TRADE COURSES

Courses in New York City Prepare
Girls for South American
Jobs.

Renning a sudden call to jobs for American women in South America, the New York City Y. W. C. A. has opened Foreign Trade courses, including classes in shipping, filing orders, trade acceptances, tariff, consular invoices, documents, insurance, mail order trade and other lines of international work hitherto left mostly to men. These classes are designed to meet after-war needs.

South America is receiving particular attention as the Y. W. C. A. is informed of new jobs that are opening in the southern countries. Many girls in New York who combine a desire to see the world with a craving for financial independence are registering with the expectation of going there to get positions when their courses in training are completed.

PAY AND FILE INCOME TAX BEFORE MAR. 15

U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau
Gives Warning That Severe
Penalties Will Be Enforced.

WOMEN WITHIN LAW'S SCOPE; HOW THEY REPORT INCOME

The Income Tax drive comes to a close on Saturday night, March 15.

All payments and returns due on that date under the provisions of the new Revenue Law must be in the hands of local Internal Revenue Collectors before their offices close that night.

The Income Tax is being collected to meet the war expenses. Every person who shouted and tooted his horn on Armistice Day is now called upon to contribute his share of the cost of winning the war.

The bachelors and the doggers will face severe fines and jail sentences. The Internal Revenue Bureau announces that its officers will check us all up to see that every person who comes within the scope of the Income Tax law did his share.

Where to Pay and File.

Residents of Kentucky should make their returns and pay their taxes to the nearest of the following: Josh T. Griffith, Owensboro; J. Rogers Gore, Louisville; Charlton B. Thompson, Covington; Elwood Hamilton, Lexington; John W. Hughes, Danville.

Payments sent by mail should be attached to the returns and should be in the form of check, money order or draft. Cash payments by mail are sent at the taxpayer's risk of loss.

If you are unable to make your return personally because of illness, absence or incapacity an agent or legal representative may make your return.

If there are any doubtful points as to your item of income or allowable deductions you should get in touch at once with a Revenue officer or a banker for advice.

Women Pay Tax.

Women are subject to all the requirements of the Income Tax. Whether single or married, a woman's income from all sources must be considered.

If unmarried or if living apart from her husband she must make her return for 1918 if her net income was \$1,000 or over.

If married and living with her husband her income must be considered with the husband's in determining the liability for a return. Their joint income, less the credits allowed by law, is subject to normal tax. The wife's net income is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Husband and wife file jointly, as a rule. If the husband does not include his wife's income in his return the wife must file a separate return.

Severe Penalties.

The new Revenue Law places severe penalties on a person who fails to make return on time, refuses to make return or renders a fraudulent return. For failure to make return and pay tax on time a fine of not more than \$1,000 is imposed and 25 per cent of the tax due is added to the assessment. For refusing wilfully to make return or for making a false or fraudulent return there is a fine of not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both.

Farmers' Income Taxable.

Every farmer and ranchman who had a full or good year in 1918 must heed the Income Tax this year. He must consider all his income as taxable. He is entitled to deduct from his gross income all amounts expended in carrying on his farm. The cost of farm machinery, farm buildings and improvements cannot be deducted. The cost of live stock, either for resale or for breeding purposes, is also regarded as investment.

Overtime and Bonuses Taxed.

Salary and wage earners must consider as taxable every item received from employers and from other sources. Bonuses and overtime pay are to be reported as well as the regular payments.

Allowances for Losses.

Losses sustained in 1918 and not covered by insurance are deductible items if incurred in the taxpayer's business or trade, in any transaction undertaken for profit or arising from fire, storm, shipwreck or other casualty or from theft.

★ **SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERY** ★
★ **INCOME TAX PAYER.** ★
★ Washington, D. C. — "The ★
★ rights of all persons now filing ★
★ Income Tax returns are amply ★
★ protected by provisions for ★
★ abatements, refunds and ap- ★
★ pears," says Commissioner Dan- ★
★ iel C. Hooper. ★
★ "Every person can be sure of ★
★ a square deal. No person is ex- ★
★ pected to pay more than his ★
★ share of tax. His share is de- ★
★ termined solely by the amount ★
★ and nature of his net income for ★
★ 1918, as defined in the law. ★
★ "Abatement petitions are dealt ★
★ with open-mindedly. Refunds ★
★ will be made in every case ★
★ where too much tax is errone- ★
★ ously collected. ★
★ "The Income Tax is 'on the ★
★ level' all the way through." ★

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

**Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE**

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M. D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M. D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R. N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R. N., Assistant

CHANGE IN HOSPITAL RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We Sell hats and sell them right.
Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. Oris Moore and Miss Ethel Duncan were in Richmond Tuesday visiting Mrs. D. W. Jackson who is in the Gibson Hospital where she underwent a serious operation on March 4.

Bert Johnson of Marlinton, W. Va., stopped over in Berea for a brief visit at the end of last week.

Mrs. Laura Jones has just returned from Cincinnati with a full line of spring hats.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard who had an attack of influenza several weeks ago is able to be around again.

D. W. Jackson is in Richmond this week.

If you want any of the furniture Mr. Knight has to sell, better see him at once.

Miss Ethel Duncan is spending this week with relatives in town.

WANTED! Dressmaking. Mrs. Mayme Hill, Center street.

President Frost will address the Kentucky Oil Men's Association at Lexington on Saturday evening. Subject: "What Is Oil For?"

Vaughn Ryan of Illinois is visiting his cousin, Rufus Rutherford.

Harry B. Wall has returned from the army and has entered school here.

You will find the latest Spring Hats, in both material and color, on display at Eva Walden's.

Orville Ramey is again in school, having been released from the U. S. navy.

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists, Berea, Ky. Located in the Baker Building. Office hours from 8:00 to 12:00 a. m., and 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Alec Black is spending this week with relatives below Richmond.

Hats! Hats! at Laura Jones' store on Chestnut street. **New Spring Hats Now Open.** Come early to get first choice.

Pete McNeil and his wife have come to enter school.

Thirty-nine Berea boys attended the State Y. M. C. A. convention at Lexington.

Miss Fairy Settle has gone to Johns Hopkins University to take a nurse's training course.

The Millinery Display that we are making includes the very newest and most novel ideas in Millinery for Spring and Summer. Nothing has been overlooked.—Fish's.

Word was received this week by R. F. Sellers from Samuel Whittemore Boggs who for three years was President Frost's Executive Secretary.

Mr. Boggs is now attending a Conference in Mexico City, Mexico, and will return to the United States about the middle of March. He refers to the Missionary Movement and to political conditions and says, "It has been a most interesting and illuminating experience."

The papers of the United States do not begin to tell the truth about Mexico. It is hoped we may have Mr. Boggs with us for at least a visit so that he may more fully report on his observations on our neighboring country to the South.

You must see those pretty one-piece dresses in latest material and all the new colors at Eva Walden's.

Joseph Roberts and family arrived in Berea last week from Williamsfield, O., and will make their home here. They were accompanied by his father, D. L. Roberts, who will make his home with them. They will occupy the Seale house, recently moved to the grove on Dixie Highway.

Laura Jones' opening will be three days this spring, March 20th to 23rd.

Edward K. Cook, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Hitchens, was a Berea visitor this week, and gave an interesting talk at Chapel Thursday morning.

Miss Bowersox will go to Hitchens on Saturday, and will give two addresses on Sunday, March 9, in the Y. M. C. A. there.

Joseph Pierce and Guy Duke, Berea soldiers recently returned from France, are entering the Vocational department. Two other soldiers, Delbert Cook and Tevis Combs, who have been released from army camps in the United States are also beginning work anew in Vocational.

We have an up-to-date line of Spring Coats, Suits and Capes, in all the new colors.—Eva Walden.

The residence Mr. Knight is selling on Jackson street will make a good home for somebody.

Miss Agnes Moore has been quite sick for the past few days at her home on Center street.

A little daughter, Dorothy Frances by name, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. VanWinkle, Monday, March 3.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the Baptist church met Tuesday of this week at the home of Mrs. Maggie Golden on Center street.

Word has reached us of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Combs of Lexington, on March 4.

A. B. Cornett has sold his residence on Jackson street to W. Webb of Kingston. Mr. Cornett is looking for a suitable place in which to live now. This is somewhat of a proposition in Berea at present.

When we talked with him he seemed a little discouraged and said it looked now as if they would have to live in a tent or camp under a tree.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bales had what might have been a very serious accident last Wednesday. They were driving out the Dixie Highway on their way to a sale at Bobtown when their horse became frightened at the oil truck and turned the buggy over. They were considerably shaken up, and Mrs. Bales received an ugly flesh wound on her face. She was brought at once to the hospital where the wound was dressed. It was not considered a serious one.

Fish's Announcement

Their Spring and Summer opening—Friday, March 13, Saturday, March 14. You are specially invited.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES

Shelby Jett, of Richmond, died here last Friday night.

Miss Alice Ross of Pee Wee Valley has returned for the rest of the season.

Miss Sargent entertained Mrs. Matheny, Mrs. Barr, and Mrs. Clement, at the Tavern Wednesday.

J. W. Mitchell and wife of Butler's Lodge, Tenn., were guests.

Mrs. F. B. Dunbar has been here visiting her son.

Mrs. J. M. Cash who lives in Frenchburg is here visiting friends.

Among the many other guests were: T. J. Darwin and party of three, Sunday, Wm. A. Worthington of Annville, Clinton Eggleheart of Equality, Miss Dorr M. Robinson of New York, F. B. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dooley, Henry Moore of Louisville.

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the County of Madison, Kentucky, to be held at Richmond and Berea on March 22, 1919, to fill the position of rural carrier at Newby and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices in the above mentioned county. The examination will be open only to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a post office in the county and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form No. 1977. This form and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the Commission at Washington at the earliest practicable date.

JACKSON STREET LEAGUE

The Jackson Street League meets next Monday, at 7:00 p. m., at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Francis O. Clark. Important reports are expected from the several committees. All interested in the street are invited.

L. V. DODGE, President.

We are the people and are growing gradually and sure. We have a good town to tie to. We are in excellent shape today and have been during the panicky times, more so than any other town of its size in the State. There are no flies in our town and tho we all klick and grumble now and then, we have just about the best, the most prosperous city of homes in this grand old commonwealth. Now, own up—haven't we?

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a. m.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching service at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

The H. Y. P. U. service at 6:15. We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Christian Church Notes

Bennett and Arnold, the evangelists, are preaching and singing to large audiences every night at 7:30. Everybody welcome. Come!

The question of good roads is receiving some attention by way of argument these days. Agitation always precedes execution, let the good words continue and the work may follow.

If they cut off half the passenger trains it will relieve some of the town girls of a lot of work and some of the dear things need rest. It is something of a chore to meet every train without being late at any of them.

An exchange says that one trouble with this world is that there are too many people who will not cast their bread upon the waters unless they are assured that it will come back to them in a few days a full-grown sandwich all trimmed with ham, butter and mustard.

Don't blame the newspaper man for what happens in the community. If there is anything in the life of the place that you do not wish to go abroad in the world, blame yourself that it exists—not the paper for saying something about it. It is the editor's duty to make a typographical photograph of the town each week, and if you take a homely picture don't kick the instrument, but try to get a better expression on your face the next time.

Fish's very latest New Spring & Summer MILLINERY

has arrived and is now on display. No matter how particular you are and how hard to please, we have every style and shape imaginable. It is to your advantage to make your selection early, thus assuring you of the very latest creation in millinery.

Opening March 13-14

Wanted and For Sale

FOR SALE

Nine laying pullets, purebred Rhode Island Reds. Inquire of Miss Gorwin. ad.-3-13

BARRED ROCK EGGS

I have a limited quantity of eggs for setting. Pure bred. 75 cents a setting. T. A. EDWARDS. ad.-37

FOR SALE

One Jersey cow, gentle and in good condition, good milk and butter cow. For particulars apply at THE CITIZEN OFFICE.

FOR SALE

Two Jacks, aged 4 and 6 years, by private or public sale, March 15, 1919. For particulars write ad.-36. J. M. HALEY, Big Hill, Ky.

FOR SALE

I have three farms around Berea for sale with corn and tobacco land. If not sold by March 1, will be for rent for 1919. ad.-36. J. W. Herndon.

WANTED

Students desiring to work an hour or more a day can make wages of more than \$1.00 per hour selling American's War for Humanity and Life of Roosevelt. Send at once for free outline, F. B. Dickinson Co., Detroit, Mich., enclosing 20 cents in stamps for mailing outfits.

"In Union There Is Strength"

THE principle applies quite as much to banking as to soldiers or states or governments.

It is most fortunate that the Federal Reserve Banking System has been in operation during the war.

The advantages of this organization accrue to the customers of the member banks who at the same time contribute to the strength of the nation's banking system and enjoy the benefit of its protection.

Berea National Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NEW SPRING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED

Ladies' nifty suits, spring coats, capes, and all that goes to make up stylish ladies' apparel have just arrived. We are able to offer better bargains in these goods than has been possible in a long time.

COME IN AND SEE THEM

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

FOR SALE

Residence, eight rooms, pantry, basement and attic. Water in kitchen. Lot 110x250. On Chestnut street. Also, five-room house and 13 acres of land, one-half mile west of town on Wallacetown pike. Must sell at once. MRS. W. H. BOWER. ad.

FOR SALE

House and lot on High street. This is an ideal place for a home, large lot, good barn and garden, five room house with water and electric lights. Now occupied by J. E. Gott. For price and terms address D. M. Gott, Route No. 6, Aberdeen, Miss.

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 104 acres, more or less, located 12 miles from Richmond, at Dreyfus, Ky. On good road one mile from pike. Good peach and apple orchard, fairly good house. Good barn and other outbuildings; 75 acres cleared, the balance in timber. Would make good stock farm, or will produce tobacco, corn, and general crops.

For particulars call on or write T. H. Davis, Dreyfus, Ky. ad.-36

Farm For Sale!

Two hundred and thirty-six acres of good farming land located in Madison county, Kentucky, is now offered at a bargain price. Land lies on good pike, has good dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings, a large barn, corn crib, two good ponds, fine spring, and a well that cannot be pumped dry with a steam engine. Will produce a fine quality of tobacco and splendid corn. All under good fence, and only one mile from railroad station, and same distance from school house and two churches. Title perfect.

For further particulars, call or address,

Frank L. Russell, Att'y,

Richmond, Ky.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE
Berea, Kentucky

We are still selling Real Estate in and around Berea; but soon it will be impossible to get possession this year, as farmers are making arrangements for the year's work. A few more bargains in small farms and city property. Come and get one while you can, they will be higher next year.

See Dean at the Berea Bank and Trust Co.; catch Herndon on the fly.

Respectfully,

DEAN & HERNDON,
Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

**F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store**

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

**Bourben
Poultry Remedy**

**Cures
Croup**

Get the Genuine
and Avoid
Waste
**MORGAN'S
SAPOLIO
SCOURING SOAP**
Economy
in Every Cake

We Aim To Give—

you more for your money than you can get anywhere else. We know that our customers are willing to pay for good goods; they simply want to get what they pay for. **THEY LIKE VALUE.**

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Berea, Kentucky

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

Subscription Rates
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One Year	\$1.50
Six Months	.85
Three Months	.50

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

LASTING PEACE

A mass meeting in the interest of the League of Nations was held on Sunday afternoon in the College Chapel at 3:00 o'clock.

Professor Hunt, as chairman, in stating the object of the gathering emphasized the necessity of being properly informed on the matter of world peace, and America's relation to the proposed League which President Wilson is so ardently advocating as a means to bring it about.

Prof. J. R. Robertson, in a forceful address, presented the historic setting of the League, and maintained that a League of Nations is the only plan suited to the present and future. There are only three possible systems of world order, the Imperial, the balance of power, and the co-operative. The first two have failed to keep peace and it is time to try the third.

The speaker maintained that the League of Nations is not contrary to the past policy of the United States but is a fulfillment of it. The plan for preventing war was outlined and emphasis placed on the factor of watchfulness and publicity which its constitution provides.

A failure to meet the opportunity now offered was shown to be like the act of a man offering a cup of cold water to a disabled soldier and then withdrawing it when he was about to drink. We have been stimulating the people of the world with hopes of liberty and peace and cannot refuse to accept the burden of co-operation without being guilty of moral cowardice.

T. J. Osborne followed with a well prepared and interesting paper in which he said among other statements that torn and bleeding Europe looks to America to help complete the task that still remains to make the world safe from military aggression. He deplored the fact that Congress is disposed to make the League a political question for party advantage. He also referred to our long standing friendship with France as our incentive to see that the fruits of victory are made secure, and expressed his confidence that England could be relied upon as a loyal supporter of the League.

Doctor Raymond was the last speaker and in some general remarks summarized the great question that is confronting America at this time. He expressed it as his profound conviction that America must support the League or else be condemned as was the ancient monarch because "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

By a unanimous vote of those present the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee to draft a resolution favoring the proposed League of Nations, and forward the same to our Congressional representative in Washington.

IS PUBLIC OPINION TO BE TRUSTED?

The Citizen stands committed to the League of Nations idea in its broad outline, at least, but we are aware, nevertheless, that on a question so large and of such momentous importance there is room for honest differences of opinion which should be respected. We also believe in the doctrine of open diplomacy, and freedom of utterance in the public welfare, and for this reason we are giving space to the following letter in which the writer takes exception to the vote taken at the gathering Sunday afternoon as not really representing the sentiment of Berea. He also questions whether a thinking man who may dissent from the League of Nations idea should be classed as a fool or a pro-German.

Editor of The Citizen,
Dear Sir:

Doctor Robertson, during the course of his remarks on Sunday afternoon concerning the League of Nations, said that it was our duty to inform the Senate of the pressure of public opinion for the adoption of the constitution of this proposed league. Accordingly, a resolution was introduced by Doctor Raymond. This resolution is to be sent to the United States Senate as an expression of public opinion on the part of Berea citizens. Its adoption was unanimous.

Now the question to be asked is this: "Should such petitions have any effect in influencing our treaty-making body?" How many of the who voted for the resolution knew just what they were voting for? How many had read the constitution of the proposed League of Nations. How many had weighed calmly and deliberately the effect that such a step would have on our national existence?

Probably it is best that the Senate should ratify the constitution and then, again, it is barely possible that the senators, who are demanding a little more interpretation of this instrument before an unqualified endorsement, are swayed by a genuine feeling of patriotism and a sense of fear for such a bold step, rather than playtime politics or capitalistic greed as was intimated by Doctor Raymond.

It is to be feared that too many of the advocates of the proposed league of nations hold out, to an uninformed public, the alluring and perhaps uncertain prospects of a lasting peace and the triumphant establishment of a universal brotherhood freed from natural greed, race prejudice and territorial aspirations.

As all realize, there were two sides of the proposition was presented, and these two points of view are rather evenly balanced, yet, at this particular meeting, where only one side of the proposition was presented, the vote was unanimous in favor of that side. Did the people stop to consider that counter-arguments might present the question in a new light? Is it not probable that had the meeting been devoted to the opposite point of view that this too would have received practically unanimous support? Are we not too easily swayed to one side or another to be able, by concerted action, to advise the Senate as to what should be done? Are the senators not better acquainted with the delicate questions involved? Do they not know, better than we, the price to be paid and the reward to be received?

Is it logical to say that European

FINE HOME BURNED

Fire destroyed the home of C. A. Moore on the Dixie Highway here Monday morning.

The fire, which caught on the roof, was discovered by students, who gave the alarm. At the time of discovery it had little more than started, but on account of the lack of means to put it out the house was soon enveloped in flames.

Almost everything was saved and several doors, windows, etc., were torn off in time to keep them from the fire.

The house was a two-story structure the worth of which was estimated at \$2,000, with no insurance.

A great many students and citizens were on hand and were of great aid in saving the household effects.

The sad lack of facilities for fighting fire in Berea was again demonstrated, and should lead to prompt measures for future protection.

The College has shown a good spirit in offering assistance to their neighbors in case of fire, but the supply of water and the fire fighting equipment has proven entirely inadequate in most cases to render any real service.

The necessity of watching and waiting while the fire destroys a splendid house and comfortable home is not a pleasant experience and naturally leads one to devise some way to prevent a recurrence of such an event.

Even a good chemical engine in working order would have rendered valuable service in saving the greater part of Mr. Moore's house, had it been put to work when the flames were first discovered. Fortunately, no wind was blowing or the neighboring houses in the path of the breeze would likely have been burned.

The erection of a stand-pipe by the town of Berea, in which to store water for protection against fire, could be accomplished at reasonable expense which no fair-minded taxpayer would object to.

Have we not had sufficient warning concerning this crying need to arouse us as a town to provide protection against fire before another costly blaze occurs.

Taxes may be high, but building material is higher when accompanied by the consequent loss of a destructive fire.

Shall we prepare now for the worst, or wait for the worst before we prepare?

CLIO CLUB

The last regular meeting of the Clio Club was held at the residence of Mrs. LeVant Dodge. It was guest day and the house was filled. The decorations, constituted mostly of potted plants and flags, were very beautiful as well as appropriate, as the theme for the day was "Flag History," with Mrs. Dodge as chairman. We listened first to Mrs. Early who told us many interesting things about the British flag. Then Mrs. Ridgeway brought to us "things new and old" and all most instructive concerning the flag of the French people. Who could better speak of our own American flag than our most patriotic Mrs. Dodge who loves the flag so truly. This program was followed by animated conversations in groups of two and more while being served with gustatory refreshments which were enjoyed by all. Mrs. Dodge maintained her reputation as one of the finest hostesses.

and Asiatic ambitions, prejudices, greed and aspirations are now changed to good will, brotherly love, unselfishness, justice and right, and at the same time be so distrustful of the intentions of our own citizens as to claim that the opponents of the plan are either fools or pro-Germans? Why all the trust in foreign intentions and all the distrust in American dissenters.

To some of us it seems that the Senate should be left to consider the question in the light of cold facts and pure reason, and that it should not be influenced or hampered by unenlightened, spasmodic outbreaks of afternoon gatherings. Had Washington listened to public clamor he would never have established our monumental policy of isolation but would have rushed to the assistance of France in our early days. Public opinion was dissatisfied with Lincoln's conduct of the war and had he listened to tea-party resolutions and hastily sent petitions then he would have sought an early and non-victorious peace with the South. Let us have as much faith in the integrity, honesty, and wisdom of our Senate as league advocates have in "Jap" pledges or "Wop" guarantees, and allow our treaty-making body to decide this question as it conscientiously believes.

Raymon T. Johnson.

The Globe man is Coming

MARCH 17-18

THE GLOBE MAN IS COMING IN FULL LENGTH PAPERS

The Globe Tailoring Co.
of Cincinnati

J. B. Richardson
Berea, Ky.
Frank O'Brien

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Diney, Principal

Our February patriotic program thoroughly justified time and effort to prepare and give it. The main part of it was given by Mrs. Muney's and Miss Elliott's classes. Miss Bowles and Miss Dean supplemented from their classes.

Correction:—Mrs. E. F. Coyle reminds the Principal that the community work of Miss English is under the auspices of the Clio Club.

Attendance for February averaged 250. Help to make it 300.

Brother Hudspeth led chapel Friday morning.

The 5th and 6th grades have organized for special Friday evening programs with Maurice Canfield for president.

Miss Bowles and her class, together with the Principal, were invited last Friday afternoon to attend the February program of the 7th and 8th grades at Knapp Hall. It was pronounced a success down even to the details of the refreshments. Thanks.

The school lunch seems to be growing in popularity. The children cleaned up so completely Friday that our invited guest, Brother Hudspeth, could get only a fragment of a sliver.

Parents please note the grades on cards brought you this week to be signed and returned to teachers. Make an investigation if any other letters appear except E or G.

Last week we all enjoyed words of greeting and a brief visit from Mrs. Nancy Dunn Shelton of Richmond.

Miss Huff and Mrs. Clark visited training school at Knapp Hall last Saturday.

Misses Martha Dean and Bertina Seale spent Saturday and Sunday in Lexington.

Miss Elliott visited Mrs. Judge Baxter at Richmond Saturday and Sunday.

The following is the Honor Roll for the sixth month of school:

First Grade:—Noel Cruise, Lewis King, Delta Combs, Anna Huff.

Second Grade:—Jas. B. Moore, Roy Viars, Howard Jackson, Clarence Jones, Convy Anderson, Edna Cade, Alma Lake, Ina King, Hazel French, Nannie Grant, Grace Pennington, Margaret Gabbard.

Third Grade:—Mamie McKinney, Edna Mae Peters, Arthur King, Herbert Arthur, Dorothy Kindred, Marshall Robinson.

Fourth Grade:—William Haley, Willard Combs, Lucy Johnson, Susie Grant, Nellie Hayes, Massie McGuire, Lurille Stephens, Nora Marshall, Ellen Best, Geneva Jackson, Lillie Mae Anderson.

Fifth Grade:—Robert Wilson, Elza Muney, Ruth Chasteen, Robert Ledford, Susie Robinson, Howard Wilder, Mable Seale, Ruth Jackson, Eva

Jones, Forest Wyatt.

Sixth Grade:—Bessie Ledford, Nancy Godby, Ruth Johnson, Clara Griffin, Howard Pennington, Gladys Todd, Lonie Gabbard, Carl Clarkston.

Seventh Grade:—None.

Eighth Grade:—Mary Lee Wynn, Ethel Wyatt, Winnie Hackett, Elnor Van Winkle.

Ninth Grade:—None.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

Col. Hugh H. Colyer's splendid farmhouse burned down at his place on the Speedwell pike, about noon Saturday. Colonel Colyer said that he valued the place at about \$5,000 or \$6,000 and he did not carry any protection on it. He has no idea how the blaze started. Mr. Chrisman, who has the place rented, was in town with his family at the time the blaze was discovered, and nothing could be done to save either the house or Mr. Chrisman's household goods.

Wild rumors that have been circulated the past week at Camp Zachary Taylor that the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School would go out of existence in the near future were given the quietus upon the return of Col. Arthur H. Carter, commandant, from Washington.

Colonel Carter officially announced that the school will be maintained indefinitely. It will not be moved to Camp Knox, at Stithon but will remain at the local cantonment.

The officials of the institution are working on the basis that the length of the course will be one year.

J. B. Kinley, of the Department of the Interior, addressed officers at Camp Zachary Taylor recently at the officers' club at the Y. M. C. A., explaining plans of the department to establish soldiers on reclaimed farming tracts.

The plan is to give every discharged soldier who has any desire to own a home of his own the opportunity to work a few years at good wages and at the end pick out a farm home in a settled community, with all advantages of good roads, nearby markets and near neighbors, without any of the hardships of pioneer life. But the farms are only for men who will work for them and work on them.

At a meeting of trustees of the six educational districts of Madison county, held in the office of County Superintendent of Schools B. F. Edwards, the following were elected in their respective districts:

District 1—R. O. Moherley, chairman; Quinn Covington, secretary.

District 2—A. C. Daniels, chairman; J. F. Hord, secretary.

District 3—Bayless Wilson, chairman; T. J. McKeelhan, secretary.

District 4—W. A. Arbuckle, chairman; J. D. Goodloe, Jr., secretary.

District 5—A. J. Million, chairman; J. H. Jones, secretary.

District 6—W. R. Haden, chairman; H. P. Dykes, secretary.

A whirlwind campaign will begin in May, in the various school districts of the county, in an effort to secure subscriptions from the patrons of their respective districts as an increase in salary for teachers.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

chosen to embarrass the Administration of the Government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country.

President Wilson started on his return trip to Paris on March 4, after adjournment of Congress had marked the close of his tremendously busy week at the capital. The President's train pulled out of the station promptly at 2:00 o'clock. He had been given enthusiastic ovations by crowds as he and Mrs. Wilson left the White House and as they passed through the station.

Director General Hines, commenting recently on the failure of Congress to pass the \$750,000,000 appropriation for the Railroad Administration, said he had not come to any conclusion concerning the Government's future course in regard to the railroad. Other Administration officials, however, were studying the War Finance Corporation act with a view to determining whether that corporation has authority to make advances to the railroads and eliminate the necessity of premature relinquishment by the Government.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, brought the long Senate debate on the League of Nations to a climax Monday with the introduction of a resolution proposing that the Senate record itself against acceptance of the league constitution as now drawn. He read to the Senate the names of thirty-seven members of the new Senate which will pass on the peace treaty, who, he said, had signed or approved the resolution.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

planning to hold an international council in Geneva, Switzerland, shortly after the peace is signed. The object of this meeting will be to adjust all the affairs connected with its war program and to adopt a policy for the activities of the Society in the future.

Tobacco Barns For Sale

Don't forget the big price tobacco has been selling for. Now is the time to prepare for this year's crop. Frost may come before your barn is ready—do not wait. We carry a complete line of materials.

We also sell good silos, and are prepared to take care of your requirements for everything in building material. We will also contract and build you a house at lowest figures.

Phone or write us, or, better still, come and see us.

STEPHENS & MUNCY

Mill and Yards Near L. & N. Depot
Berea, Kentucky

SOLDIERS OF THE RUSSIAN RED ARMY IN MOSCOW



This photograph, one of the first of its kind to reach this country, shows the Red army soldiers marching alongside the "common people" in the streets of Moscow. The scene is near the Kremlin.

Raymon T. Johnson.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS' NIGHT SCHOOL

The Farmers' Night School, held in the scaffold Cane community, was a success. The attendance averaged 67 for the week. The entire program was carried out as arranged. The greatest number attending in one night was 107.

The school children each evening, opened the meetings by singing. This added much to the program in getting everyone tuned for the evenings' discussions.

The following were subjects discussed during the week: Field and Garden Seeds, Soils and Fertilizers, Feeding of Cows, Milk as Food, Crop Rotation and Cultivation, Live Stock—Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Poultry, Fruit Growing, and the Boys' and Girls, Agricultural Club.

The week closed on Saturday night, February 22, with a community organization consisting of a board of directors, and officers of the community club also officers of the boys' and girls' club.

There were ten committees included in the organization, as follows, consisting of two members each: Membership, Hygiene, Community Fair, Soil Improvement, Field Crops, Live Stock, Education, Club Work, Home Economics, Socials, and Garden Crops.

The Monday following, the first public demonstration was held at L. B. Martin's, pruning apple trees and grape vines. There were fourteen people present. Mr. Strong, the teacher, with nine of his advanced students were there.

This is the second Farmers' Night School held at this place and the first community organization. Plans have been made by the community through this organization for Farmers' Night School next fall. This community, through such an organization, is now actively at work along the constructive line in every way that goes to build up a desirable community.

Agricultural Directors' Meeting

The Board of Agricultural Directors of Southern Madison county will meet in the Berea Bank & Trust Company building Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. This is a very important business meeting. All farmers interested are invited to attend this meeting. We want every section of Southern Madison county represented.

STILL BELIEVES

IN SWEET CLOVER

Mr. Robert Spence County Agent, Berea, Ky.

In reply to your request for a statement of my opinion of sweet clover after trying it for several years, I wish to make the following summary.

Sweet clover makes excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock. One acre of sweet clover will furnish as much grazing as five or six acres of ordinary average pasture. It resists drought remarkably well, and it furnishes the earliest pasture in the spring and the best late pasture, resisting freezes that would kill most other pasture crops.

As for hay, sweet clover will compare very favorably with any of the other clovers, and other things being equal it will yield considerably more hay than any of the other clovers. All live stock will eat it readily. It has been noticed that stock will eat the cured hay in preference to the green clover in the field.

This clover will grow on poorer soils than other clovers, but like all other clovers the land must not be wet and sour. It is a good smothering crop, as practically no weeds will survive in a good stand of sweet clover.

After trying several methods and time of seeding I would advise planting early in the spring with a light nurse crop in corn stubble ground. Disk in the nurse crop (spring barley, 5 pecks per acre; or oats, not over 4 pecks per acre). Follow this with the sweet clover seed (preferably white sweet clover 15 to 20 pounds per acre) without any further covering. The idea being the clover seed will find their way into the ground as deep as they need to go from the rains that follow. By planting early in the spring the soil will contain sufficient moisture to germinate all the hard clover seed at one time and thereby get an even stand. The main reason in using a nurse crop is that it will retard the growth of weeds, and by cutting it while the grain is in the milk stage it enables one to get enough good hay from the field to pay for the cost of putting in the whole crop. If the grain is allowed to mature it draws more moisture from the soil which is needed by the young clover plants. Of course it is to be remembered that much de-

pends upon the condition of the season.

Alfalfa will make better hay if the land will grow it, but on account of causing cattle to bloat alfalfa is not so safe and will not stand as hard pasturing as will sweet clover. Therefore, taking it all around, I do not believe there is a crop that will surpass sweet clover for forage, hay and pasture for the average farmer.

M. L. Spink.

Straw Is Good Feed

The high prices paid for roughage for work stock has started some interesting experiments in the feeding of oats straw. The Missouri Experiment Station fed farm work horses oats straw for six weeks and then changed to a mixture of equal parts of clover and timothy hay for the same length of time. The grain fed during both periods was the same. Apparently the horses did just as well on oats straw as on hay for roughage.

These experiments open up a new field in regard to the feeding of work stock especially during the winter months. If straw can be used one-half of the time for feeding work stock, the saving of time, labor and land will be huge. Of course, it is not necessary to tell the farmer who has handled stock for years that during the heavy spring work oats straw is not heavy enough to feed.

One advantage of feeding straw in winter is due to the fact that it is less palatable and the horses therefore do not gorge themselves on it as they will do with good hay. Also the straw supplies a seasonal variety. Continuous feeding on any one ration, even though it contains the best of hay, becomes monotonous after awhile.

Blood Will Tell

One commercial poultry farm increased the average production of 1,000 pullets 39 eggs by simply using male birds out of hens that had laid over 200 eggs in one year. Thirty-nine extra eggs from 1,000 pullets means an increase of 39,000 eggs and most of them coming during the winter months when eggs are high priced. This was accomplished by taking no chances on the egg-laying blood of the roosters.

If you keep 100 pullets and could increase their production 39 eggs each, could you not afford to pay \$5.00 or \$10.00 each for male birds with a reliable pedigree showing big egg production? Three thousand nine hundred eggs at 34 cents per dozen is \$117, and that much cash will buy a great many good roosters. The Experiment Station, at Lexington, is planning to supply a large number of farmers with pedigreed cockerels out of hens that are big egg producers. Birds of the following breeds, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, S. E. White Leghorns, will be sold next autumn at nominal prices.

The following are Divisional Secretaries of the Berea R. I. Red Poultry Association:

Mrs. R. C. Coomer Speedwell, Ky., Mr. Wm. Carl Hunt, Berea, Ky., Mr. S. P. Caudill, Conway, Ky.

Those who desire eggs may communicate with them by filling out the blank below or writing to Robt. F. Spence, County Agent.

I, _____, desire _____ sellings of pure bred S. C. Rhode Island Red eggs at \$1.00 per setting. Time probably wanted: _____

Mares Pay Best

Numbers of Kentucky farmers use mules for practically all of their farm work. When mules and big strong mares sold for about the same price, the mule was probably a paying proposition on the farm. But today mules are selling sky-high while horse stock is very much cheaper. It will pay the farmer to sit down and figure on the basis of using good big mares and having some fine mule colls as well as work out of the stock on the farm at the end of the season.

Prune Right Now

March is perhaps the ideal month in which to prune fruit trees as it is such a short time before growth starts and the wounds begin to heal. Care must be used in pruning to make a nice smooth cut just as close to the lateral branch as possible. Do not use an ax to prune your fruit trees nor depend upon the mules to prune them. Both may do damage which it will take years for the tree to outgrow.

Don't Plant Popples

The above caution does not apply

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past. This adds \$15.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$24.00 to the expenses of the boys, for the year, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	10.00	10.00	10.00
Amount due March 26, 1919	20.00	21.00	22.00
Board, 5 weeks, due April 30	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total for Term	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
EXPENSES FOR GIRLS			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	8.75	8.75	8.75
Amount due March 26, 1919	18.75	19.75	20.75
Board, 5 weeks, due April 30	8.75	8.75	8.75
Total for Term	\$27.50	\$28.50	\$29.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms \$1.00 more.

Special Expense in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

to the common garden poppy; but does apply to the Flanders poppy. Rumor has it that many of the returning soldiers are bringing home with them seed of this plant because it grows on many of the battlefields abroad. In Europe it is a most troublesome weed. In America it might grow and spread even more rapidly than did the English sparrow. Don't plant the Flanders poppy.

Garden Fever Is Due

No one ever builds a home without the making of very careful plans. Neither should a garden be made without a plan, because the garden is the most valuable piece of the land. Now is the time to plan a garden for the first soft days of

spring are almost certain to give some member of the household a well developed case of garden-fever. Garden plans mean seed should be selected and purchased, garden tools brightened and sharpened, and the garden laid out in long rows so the work may be done with the least amount of labor.

Economical Daughter.

"But when I was courting you didn't need so much gas," said the young husband.

"No, dear," replied the sweet young thing he called wife.

"You were satisfied then to sit in the darkened room with me. Now you want every gasburner in the house lighted."

"Well, you must remember, Henry, that my father is not paying for this gas now."—Yonkers Statesman.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

The canned fruit may be used in many ways in dessert making. Sometimes some one comes in unexpectedly and the housewife has to bring out two of the precious cans of fruit where one might be placed out and made to serve the additional guest.

There are many ways of using fruits in this way. Flaxseed dough may be baked in round cake pans, split open and buttered, filled with the canned fruit and served with whipped cream or plain cream.

Then there are the whips. Take about a half pint of cream, be sure it is the day old and whip it with an egg beater until it will fill a pint jar. If it beats up too stiff thin it with some milk. Mash about a pint of canned fruit through a sieve, juice and all, and mix with the cream. This is just as delicious as is the cream.

Again, if you are in a hurry, whip the cream and serve it on the top of the canned fruit. Cream should be given the children as they need the fat content which it contains. It is a very poor policy for a farmer to sell all his cream and leave the family with milk which contains no butter fat. Butter fat is absolutely essential to the growth of young children and so is whole milk, that is milk from which the cream has not been taken.

Gelatin, tapioca, cornstarch and flour may all be used to thicken the fruit juice of canned fruit. The fruit may be run through a colander or chopped or served whole. Blackberry juice makes an especially nice tapioca, or gelatin in families where there are children. This method of serving removes the seeds without taking away the mineral value of the fruit.

Prune and Pineapple Marmalade

Two pounds of good prunes, two pounds of grated pineapple, two pounds of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice.

After washing the prunes in hot water put them into a sauce pan and cover with cold water; place on the back of the range and cover the sauce pan; let simmer until soft, remove the stones, return the prunes to the water and boil slowly for half an hour. Mash through a strainer; then return to the sauce pan; add sugar, salt, and pineapple; boil slowly for one or two hours or until thick; add the lemon juice last.

Peach Rice Pudding

Boil one pint of rice. When thoroughly done stir into it two and a half cups of sugar and a salt spoon of salt, then heat well with a wooden spoon. Wet an oval mold with cold water, press the rice into it, and set away in a cold place until needed. Make a syrup of a cupful of sugar, a pint of water and the juice of two

lemons. Boil this until it is clear. At serving time turn out the rice on a flat dish, arrange the peaches around it and serve with Lady Fingers.

Fruit Pudding

One cupful of flour, one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Mix all the ingredients together. Fill a baking dish with any desired kind of canned fruit, pour the batter over the fruit and bake a nice brown. Serve with milk and sugar.

Peach Salad

Drain the juice from a can of peaches. Fill the hollow of the peaches with chopped English walnuts. Serve on a lettuce leaf, with salad dressing.

Fruit Juice Pudding

Take the juice from a can of any sort of fruits. Add to it one-half cup of water, put in the sauce pan and heat. Mix one cupful of sugar and a heaping tablespoonful of flour thoroughly, and gradually pour into the hot fruit juice, stirring briskly all the time. Cook five minutes. Pour into molds and serve cold with rich cream, or whipped cream.

Fruit Puffs

Two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one salt-spoonful of salt, one egg and enough sweet milk to make a batter that will drop from the spoon. Butter five cups and into each put a spoonful of batter, then some sort of fruit, then more batter leaving room at the top of the cup for the puff to rise. Steam twenty-five minutes and serve with sweetened cream.

Grape Whip

One-half box of gelatin, one pint of grape juice, one-half cup of cold water, one-half cup of sugar (or less if the grape juice is very sweet).

Cover the gelatin with cold water and let it soak for one-half hour. Add the sugar and stand the mixture over hot water and stir until dissolved. Pour in the grape juice, put aside until partly jellied, then heat with an ordinary egg whip until the whole mixture is like the white of an egg. Turn at once into a mould so as to harden. Orange may be substituted for the grape juice, and makes a very delicate dessert.

Blackberry Pudding

Sift two cups of flour with two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of butter and moisten with one cup of milk to which one beaten egg has been added. Butter a deep baking dish, put in a layer of blackberry jam, cover with the batter and repeat until all is used, ending with a top layer of batter. Bake in a quick oven and serve it with sweetened cream.

Women War Workers Must Be Safeguarded During Reconstruction Period

By MRS. ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY

Now that the soldiers are starting home from the front the first effort that should be made in the demobilization of the army of women who have been doing war work is to insure their return either to other work or to domestic life under favorable conditions.

There should be no general throwing out of women from the work in which they have been engaged, either in the munition or other factories or in the office work at the national capital and other centers. The same splendid military regulations governing the demobilization of the men in the army should govern the demobilization of the woman's army.

My opinion is that women who have gone into business, either for patriotic or economic reasons, will remain in industry of some kind. By this I do not mean they will, in retaining their position, exclude the men who have given up those positions for the service of the United States and who will return when peace is established.

There will be no sex controversy. The readjustment will work gradually, and as for the women as a whole, there is no fear that they will eschew domestic life.

The most important duty of women during this period is to help in every way and to watch and make sure that such legislation as will insure the protection of women, as the great foundation of humanity, is passed and properly administered.

Outclassed Joseph's Coat.

If a prize were given at Essex Market for the best variety in costume, it would have been awarded to a man who appeared in court the other day to account for a missing overcoat, writes the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. He came before the judge a brilliant rainbow. He had tan shoes, pink socks, a gray checked suit and a green bow tie, also red hair. In reviewing the case the court attendants agreed that the east side Bronx trimmer not only carried off the first honors but that he surpassed any multicolored display that had appeared for many moons. The famous coat of Joseph had nothing on the complainant, even without the overcoat. The brief manner in which the case was dismissed made the court attendants believe that such a screaming regalia was worn

enough to combat any kind of weather, even without an overcoat.

The First "White Way."

When William Niblo opened his new theater at Broadway and Prince street, back on Independence day, 1828, he celebrated the double occasion by a patriotic display of gas lights which flamed the name of "Niblo" far and wide and immortalized it in stage as well as gas history. An admiring public gazed from a respectful distance, watching the red, white and blue shadows cast by the rows of gas jets spelling the proprietor's name.

Gas had been used for the first time in New York city five years before, but to the owner of Niblo's garden goes the credit of first using gas for illuminating a theater.—Gas Logic.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1910, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 16

THE CITIES OF REFUGE.

LESSON TEXT—Joshua 20.
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.—Matthew 5:7.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL.—Numbers 35:9-15; Deuteronomy 19:1-13.
PRIMARILY TOPIC—Protecting the unfortunate.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Treatment of unintentional offenders.
SECONDARY ADULT TOPIC—Our responsibility toward offenders.

I. The Need of the Cities of Refuge (20:1-3).

Justice everywhere cried "An eye for an eye," "A tooth for a tooth." "Blood for blood" and the avenger of blood was charged with the duty of satisfying this cry. While justice should not be allowed to miscarry, it is most important that there be mercy shown. Sometimes just men forget to be merciful. In order that the innocent be protected and mercy shown to the unfortunate, and yet justice be done, the cities of refuge were authorized. It was not a scheme by which the criminal was screened from justice, but a provision whereby the innocent was protected.

II. Regulations Touching the Cities of Refuge (20:4-6).

1. The right of entrance not to be denied (v. 4). It was obligatory upon the rulers of the city to admit upon demand the one who fled thither, pending a trial which would disclose the facts as to whether the crime had been intentional or not.

2. The security of the one who entered the city (v. 5). The rulers of the city did not dare to deliver the man slayer to the avenger of blood for punishment until a fair trial had been given; neither could the avenger cross over the threshold of the city to touch a hair of the one who had taken refuge in it.

3. The right of fair trial (v. 6). This provision of mercy made it so that the refugee could be safe while careful investigation was made as to whether he had killed "unwittingly" or by wicked purpose. If it should be proved that the man was guilty of murder he was delivered over by the authorities to the avenger of blood that justice might be done.

4. The innocent slayer must remain in the city (v. 6). Even though the trial should exonerate him from intentional killing, yet he must remain in the city in order to be saved. So grave is the act of taking a human life that even the innocent man was obliged to be separated from his home and friends at least until the death of the high priest. This deprivation enforced the obligation to shield life.

III. The Appointment of the Cities of Refuge (20:7-9).

1. On the west side of Jordan (v. 7).
(1) Kedesh in Naphtali on the north;
(2) Shechem in Mt. Ephraim in the center;
(3) Hebron in the south.

2. On the east side of Jordan (v. 8).
(1) Golan in Bashan on the north;
(2) Ramoth-Gilead in Gad in the center;
(3) Bezer in Reuben in the south. In this distribution there was a place of safety accessible to all. These cities were not only in reach, but good roads, well marked, led to them so that the refugee might reach a place of safety before being overtaken (Deut. 19).

This beautifully illustrates the refuge which the sinner has in Christ:

(1) It is necessary. Since by accident or wicked purpose men did kill, in order to be saved from the avenger these cities of necessity were appointed. All have sinned and are exposed to the wrath of God, therefore if any be saved a place of safety must be provided in Christ. (2) This provision was by divine appointment. "For him are ye in Christ Jesus" (1 Cor. 1:30). (3) The cities were accessible to all. They were so distributed that wherever the unfortunate circumstance should occur the slayer could flee to the city before being overtaken. Christ is not far off. The Bible shows what great effort God makes to save men. (4) The one who fled to the city was secure. The avenger did not dare cross over the threshold of the city. Every one who is in Christ is secure. No one can lay anything to the charge of God's elect. (5) The individual must flee to the city. The transgressor would be exposed to danger if he remained at home or outside of the city. The sinner, if he would be saved, must come to Christ. There is no place of safety for those who remain away. The safety in Christ is even more vital than that in these cities. To him the guilty can flee with the assurance of safety.

The only riches.

The only riches one possesses is what one gives.—Murtilla.

Obedience.

In there any one great principle, any universal law, which reaches over the whole course of a man's life, which holds good alike in all its parts, and under all conditions? Yes, indeed: "Not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me."—F. Page.

Sweet Wine of Human Life.

Mirth in the sweet wine of human life. It should be offered sparkling with soulful life unto God.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

HOW ALCOHOL ENSLAVES.

"Why should the drinking of alcoholic beverages be habit-forming and not the drinking of such or milk? What, if anything, makes alcohol different than any other substance in this respect?"

In a recent number of American Medicine, Dr. Carl Scheffel of Boston presents these questions. He answers them thus:

"In the formation of the drink-habit the same mental factors play an important role as in the formation of any other habit, but in the addiction to alcohol these normal psychological factors are tremendously influenced by the toxic action of alcohol itself, in that it narcotizes certain brain structures and interferes with their normal functions in a very definite manner. . . . Under these circumstances the mind can no longer be considered as sound, for the controlling ideas are no longer able to inhibit opposite ideas and there is great danger of chance intrusions entering consciousness to the detriment of the individual."

"In drunkenness the person's field of consciousness has been greatly diminished by the toxic action of alcohol, and in hypnotism the same mental state has been produced by the suggestions of the operator. In drunkenness the subject is controlled by the sight, smell, taste, and desire for alcohol, just as the hypnotized subject is controlled by the verbal or written suggestions of the operator. . . .

"The intemperate man finds in alcohol a desire and temptation that he cannot overcome alone and unaided. Once alcohol has become master of the personality, the threshold stimulus required for its subsequent indulgence has become greatly lowered, and as repeated abuses have accumulative influence, a man may easily become a chronic alcoholic."

DRINKING WINE.

"You must drink wine in France!" is an injunction that enjoins," says Association Men, organ of the Young Men's Christian association. "There is little difficulty and less expense in getting water that is pure or can be made safe by boiling or filtering, and that is cheaper and safer than the 'plain red wine of the country.' Every American camp has its properly protected water supply. One of the most pernicious hallucinations that has ever struck men going over to France is that they must change their habits, their principles and their way of thinking, when they reach continental Europe. No man will be handicapped by puritanical habits. Our men who have been in France for months come back robust and strong who have never touched wine. Bishop McConnell and others declare that this talk about the necessity of drinking wine is all tommy rot. When a man breaks from the settled habits of his lifetime, drops the standards that he has stood by, whether it is wine drinking, cigarette smoking, clean speech or stern standards, he loses his grip on other men as well as himself. No man can put on religion as he puts on a cloak in France. It has got to be the genuine thing or it is soon discovered and despised. The strain of the work and the temptations of the country overcome him—and to which more than one man has fallen," says Association Men, organ of the Young Men's Christian association.

BOOZE INSTEAD OF BREAD.

The New York Tribune gives the following figures showing the amount of food sacrificed to drink during one year:

Four million people could have been supplied with rye bread for 100 days. Fifty-six million people could have been supplied with cornmeal for 100 days.

Sixteen million people could have been supplied with rice for 100 days. One hundred million people could have been supplied with 18 pounds of rice each.

One hundred million people could have been supplied with one gallon of molasses each.

Two hundred and eight million two hundred thousand loaves of bread could have been made from the rye.

PROHIBITION CITIES LEAD THE NATION IN BANK INCREASES.

Brundstreet's report of bank clearings in 100 cities shows prohibition cities well in the lead in the rate of increase. The list is headed by Tulsa with a percentage of increase of 85; after it comes Muskogee with 70, Oklahoma City with 69.3, Atlanta with 59.5, Richmond with 54, Wichita with 49.2, Denver with 43.4. The highest wet city is St. Joseph, with 41.3, which is eighth in the list.

A CAUSE FOR PROHIBITION.

"The material ruin of tens of thousands of families," says Archbishop Messmer, "and the moral ruin of tens of thousands of young men and women can be traced to the saloon. It is this universal fact, not fanaticism, that has caused a tidal wave of prohibition to roll over the land."

A nation that can borrow of its citizens nine billion dollars in a year does not need to dicker with brewers, distillers or liquor dealers for money to carry on the war.—The Commonwealth.

The Strongest Argument for Christianity

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE
Moody Bible Institute,
Chicago

TEXT—Thou hast fully known my manner of life.—2 Tim. 3:10.

The strongest argument for Christianity is a Godly life. There is about it something that is well-nigh irresistible. Daniel says, "The people that thy God shall be strong, and do exploits," but it is only the pure in heart who can know God.

A few years ago a young Japanese came to the study of Dr. Leighton Parks of Boston and desired an interview. The conversation that followed was something like this:

"Sir, can you tell me about the beautiful life?"

Doctor Parks answered, "Do you wish to talk with me about religion?"

"No, sir; I merely wish to inquire about the beautiful life."

"Have you ever read the Bible?"

"Yes, I have read it some, but I do not like your Bible."

"Have you ever attended church services?"

"Yes, I have been to church two or three times, but I do not like the church. I am trying to find the beautiful life. I notice that many of your American people lie and cheat and do mean things like the Japanese, and yet you are all Christians. No, I do not think it is your religion; but there is something that I want. I do not know what it is, but I call it the beautiful life."

"Where did you hear about it?" asked Doctor Parks.

"I never heard about it at all, but I saw it first in San Francisco. I spent three weeks in a boarding house with an old man who had it. He was not an educated man like myself. I have studied at our Japanese universities, and I am now studying at one of your greatest American universities. But this man I speak of was uneducated and very humble. He was a poor man, but there was something impressively beautiful about his life. He was always helping others; he never seemed to think of himself at all; but he was always going about doing good to others. I had always thought that there might be something of the kind in the world, but I had never seen it. Since then I have seen a few others who had it in some of your American homes. I do not think it is your religion, for all do not seem to have it."

Doctor Parks opened his Bible to 1 Cor. 13, and read to him Paul's wonderful description of the love that fulfills all.

"Is that what you are looking for?" he inquired.

"Yes, I think perhaps it is. At all events, it sounds like it. But, sir, can you tell me how to get it? I must have it at any cost."

Then Doctor Parks told him the story of Jesus, and gave him a New Testament, and sent him away, telling him that he must study it and pray that light might be given him to live this beautiful life.

Doctor Parks heard nothing from the Japanese for a year or two, but finally received a letter from him, saying that he had been called back to his country to fill an important position; but he had something to tell him, and wished to see him.

When the Japanese arrived, he was in a great hurry; and, drawing out his watch, he said, "My train starts for San Francisco at two o'clock, where I take the steamer for Japan; but I want to tell you that I have found the beautiful life, I have found Jesus Christ."

"The Japanese thought it was not the Christian religion that he was seeking, because most of the Christians he saw did not seem to possess the beautiful life; and yet every life that is hid with Christ in God ought to be winsome and beautiful."

A few years ago a student at the Moody Bible Institute worked his passage to England on a cattle steamer for the express purpose of leading his brother to Christ. He resolved that he would not introduce the subject of religion at first, but would see what could be accomplished by a Christlike life. He had not been there long before his brother said to him: "Frank, what has come over you since you left home? You are so different from what you used to be! Whatever it is, I want it. Now tell me how to get it." With this introduction, it was an easy task, of course, to lead his brother to Christ.

The Great Rule of Equity.

We set up for reformers, declaim at the wickedness of the age, and are all for suppressing and punishing it by vigorous laws; and yet are unwilling that any check or restraint should be put upon our own freedoms. This shows how far we are from observing that great rule of equity, the loving our neighbor as ourselves; and from meeting out to others the same measure which we are content should be measured to us again.—Thomas a Kempis.

SOUTHERN WOMAN

ON NEGRO LOYALTY

Winston-Salem, N. C. — Miss Kate M. Herring, Director of Publicity for the North Carolina War Savings Committee, has recently published in Northern and Southern magazines some interesting facts in regard to the thrift campaign among Negroes in her state. In the "Black Belt," where in fourteen counties the Negroes average 56 per cent of the population, the average subscription was 80 percent of the allotment, 4 per cent more than in the state at large. In the county which subscribed 128 per cent of its allotment the Negroes form 47 per cent of the population. They furnish from 42 to 61 per cent of 13 of the 19 counties which subscribed 100 per cent or over. Subscriptions ranged from that of a Negro who took the limit of \$1,000 for each member of his family to those whose subscriptions were paid for in 25-cent stamps, including a washerwoman with a blind husband who subscribed for \$50.00 worth for herself and him.

Miss Herring gives three reasons for this remarkable showing: the "black" counties are agriculturally rich; the Liberty Bond campaigns did not draw largely on this section; and "North Carolina recognized the Negro as an American citizen, and gave him responsibilities the same as white men. Like the colored soldier at the front, he heard the call and responded."

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

IN THE GREAT ICE AGE

Southeastern Wisconsin has long been considered by geologists and geographers one of the classic regions of the world for the study of the work of the glaciers of the Great Ice Age. During that age a succession of vast ice sheets spread over much of Wisconsin and other Northern States. As they advanced southward from Canada they scoured out lake basins and river valleys and gathered an immense load of ground-up rock, pebbles, and boulders. Much of this material lodged within and beneath the moving ice and when the ice melted was left spread over the land like a mantle. Many valleys were partly filled; some streams were in places forced to cut new channels, such as the Dells of the Wisconsin; and thousands of unfilled hollows became the basins of beautiful lakes, such as Lakes Geneva and Delavan and the lakes of the Madison and Oconomowoc regions. A large part of western Wisconsin was never covered by the ice, and in this part are found picturesque bluffs and castellated towers, such as those in the Camp Douglas region. A study of these features gives a very illuminating conception of some of the ways in which the earth's surface was prepared for the occupancy of man.

THE BOLSHIEVIKI

They stood there in the street—A haggard pack. No hope had they. That they might rise or see their children rise.

With heads bowed low their eyes could not look up.

For centuries they had not looked Their fellows in the face; Much less to look above And see a power That is higher.

The ground has kept their eyes. What then Could we expect but acts as low? The light within their brain is reddened light.

Colored by many years of suffering wrong.

And now when chance has come to them—When the rich are helpless, The ruin of wrong from out the kegs of centuries Spurns them to deeds of hate.

It is not good, but yet—We can not blame you, Bolshieviki. We only trust That from the storm will come A better understanding Of the death of Christ.

—O. M.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM IN 1918

The value of the primary aluminum produced in the United States in 1918 as reported by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was \$41,599,225, a decrease of \$4,722,775, or ten per cent, from the value in 1917. The decrease is due very largely to a decline in price of aluminum during 1918 and does not represent a corresponding decline in quantity of output.

Far over ten months the Red Cross has been distributing milk to the needy families of Italian soldiers.

Who Benefits By High Prices?

You feel that retail meat prices are too high.

Your retailer says he has to pay higher prices to the packers.

Swift & Company prove that out of every dollar the retailer pays to the packers for meat, 2 cents is for packers' profit, 13 cents is for operating expenses, and 85 cents goes to the stock raiser; and that the prices of live stock and meat move up and down together.

The live-stock raiser points to rising costs of raising live stock.

Labor reminds us that higher wages must go hand in hand with the new cost of living.

No one, apparently, is responsible. No one, apparently, is benefited by higher prices and higher income.

We are all living on a high-priced scale. One trouble is, that the number of dollars has multiplied faster than the quantity of goods, so that each dollar buys less than formerly.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



FLAUNT WEALTH DUE TO WAR

Extravagances Indulged In by Japan's "Newly Rich" Have Brought Forth Bitter Condemnation.

Mr. Shiomi, a Tokyo barrister, in the Horitsu Shinbun (Law Journal) refers to some remarkable examples of the extravagance indulged in by certain "narikin." It is said that a well-known blue owner in Kyushu gave a dinner party in Tokyo recently to 50 guests at 300 yen a head. The enterer, somewhat at a loss to know how to "go the limit," provided a "goshu" for each guest, engaging all the most expensive members of the profession who were available.

A Kobe "narikin" entertained some guests to dinner at a Tokyo restaurant the other day, the cost per head being 100 yen. A "fun-narikin," during a stay at Ito, ordered by telephone from a Tokyo restaurant two dishes of "unagidomuri" on condition that the food should arrive hot after traveling about 100 miles. The proprietor of the restaurant took the order, engaged a motorcar, fixed up a "hibachi" to keep the food hot, and delivered the goods at the mountain resort in two hours and a half, returning with 200 yen in his pocket.

Mr. Shiomi fears there will be many more cases of crazy waste of money by "narikin," who, he says, are stingy enough in donating money for the relief of the poor or sufferers from calamities. "They are simply madmen whose actions corrupt public manners and morals."

The Tokyo barrister thinks that just as it was legal under the feudal system to confiscate the property of such swollen-headed men, it would be advisable today to levy a heavy impost upon them so that they may be prevented from repeating such foolish actions as those referred to.

Through the new canteen escort service of the Red Cross in the United States two Red Cross women accompany each hospital train during the day to help make the wounded men comfortable.

CAPT. VICTOR HEINTZ



Capt. Victor Heintz, Republican member of the house from Ohio, has been conspicuous in congress and the capital for some time with his Sam Brown belt and the overseas insignia. Both accessories are worn contrary to army regulations, but Captain Heintz has secured his discharge and asks: "Why should I not wear in the United States the insignia I wore in battle overseas? Why should any American soldier be stripped of the overseas insignia by the whim of the high command of the United States army?"

The Red Cross in France is supplying coal to returning refugees.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Middle Fork

Middle Fork, March 3. — Uncle Gilbert Reynolds, who is making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ford, of Parrot, was in this neighborhood one day last week on business. — John Lear, traveling salesman, is busy hustling around this winter. — Mr. and Mrs. Bert Summers visited her parents and other relatives at Parrot Saturday and Sunday. — James McQueen has returned from Uncle Sam's service and is with his wife and children again. — May Robinson has been at work at Robinson for the past few weeks. — Misses Gertrude and Lola Tussey who are attending school at McKee visited homefolks Saturday and Sunday. — Miss Olga Tussey who has been attending school at London has been with homefolks for the past few weeks. She will return to London soon.

Kirby Knob

Kirby Knob, March 3. — A small child of Aaron Powell died at the home of his father, Mansley Powell, March 2, after a few days illness. — There has been no new cases of flu in this vicinity recently and the old ones have mostly recovered. — Lloyd Powell who has been ill for some time is slowly improving. — Grant Johnson who has been in France four months came back overseas got a discharge from the army and visited his sister, Mrs. Waller Click, Saturday night and is now among friends and relatives at Sand Gap. — Myrtle Click visited homefolks a few days last week. — Ambrose Powell and family visited at the home of John Williams Sunday.

Carico

Carico, March 3. — We are having some spring weather at present. — Mrs. Cora Roberts has gone visiting to her father's at Greenmount at present. — We are sorry to hear of Uncle Sam Johnson being so low at present. — Uncle Gilbert Reynolds at this place is very sick. — Henry Evans, Ben Boggs, Joe Cornett, all of Lite, were in this part Saturday night chasing foxes with hounds. — Corn and feed are getting scarce in these parts. — There is a promising prospect for a peach crop so far in these parts. — Some folks have begun gardening — sowing lettuce, planting peas and sowing early cabbage and tomatoes. — Brother Henry Lewis will preach at Flat Top the second Saturday night and Sunday in this month; all come. — Dan Shelton has returned from Camp McClellan, Ala. — Mrs. Hallie Tussey is a little better at this writing. — Mr. and Mrs. Bert Summers were visiting at home of Adam Price Saturday and Sunday.

Parrot

Parrot, March 3. — Several of the farmers in this part of the county are burning and sowing tobacco heds; planning to raise a few acres. — Grover Gabbard had a clearing last Friday. — Mr. and Mrs. Bert Summers of Middle Fork visited the latter's parents at this place Saturday night and Sunday. — Phee Hildard sold a cow and calf to Greenberry Gabbard for seventy dollars. — George Gabbard is selling out, planning on moving to Indianapolis, Ind. — Levi Gabbard sold his horse to James Davidson for \$150, and bought two mules from George Gabbard for \$250. — Mrs. Scott Tussey, who has been very sick for some time, continues very poorly. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Cunagin on March 2, a boy.

McKee

McKee, March 3. — The Rev. Wm. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington were in McKee from Saturday afternoon till Sunday afternoon. Mr. Worthington preached a very interesting sermon at the chapel of the McKee Academy Sunday morning. — The Christian Endeavor has a meeting at the Chapel every Sunday evening. Alfred Truett led last Sunday evening. — J. C. Davis, who has been in school at Berea, came home last week. He has recently had flu and measles and has not fully recovered yet.

covered yet. — Jesse Hogg, son of Jailer Sam Hogg, has an honorable discharge from the army and is now at home. He served with the American Forces in France, and was wounded three times. — Miss Della Hornsby and little brother Ernest are visiting their brother, Dr. W. B. Hornsby, this week. — Mr. Cornett has purchased the Leonard Hignite property in McKee. — Esquire John Huddlestone has purchased of J. A. Hamilton a house and lot in McKee, and will move to town about the first of May. — It is rumored that Engle & Cook of Annville have purchased J. F. Engle's store and will soon take charge with J. A. Farmer as clerk. — D. G. Collier is visiting in London this week. — The Rev. Mr. Van Woster, of Grand Rapids, Mich., will begin a series of meetings at the Chapel about March the 12th. — Dr. J. A. Mahaffey of Richmond was in town today. — The case of Bowles vs. Bowles was set for trial today but was postponed on account of the absence of Judge Johnson. — It is reported that Judge Johnson's father is very sick.

GARRARD COUNTY Bryantville

Bryantville, March 1. — Miss Martha Washington Curtis entertained a number of her friends and classmates to a birthday party, given at her home on February 22. The music rendered by Miss Ethel Ray, pianist, and Miss Amy Dawes, violinist, was a pleasing feature. Delightful refreshments were served and all present reported a most enjoyable time. — Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Dawes entertained at a six o'clock dinner Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton of Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hagan Ballard were the guests of honor. — Carl Enkelhart of Louisville spent Sunday here. — Miss Fannie Dowden was in Lexington Saturday. — Mrs. Lizzie Burgess is in Lexington with her uncle who is very ill. — Chas. Denn, R. L. and Dick Burton have purchased a large tract of land from Red Swope. — Mr. and Mrs. Ben Holcomb and son Jeff and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams were Lexington visitors Thursday. — Fred Shelton and Bryan Ballard are at home from camp. — Mesdames J. E. Storms and Billy Burton have returned from New Orleans where they spent several weeks visiting friends. — Mrs. Helen Bryant of Lexington spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry. — Miss Lucile Lackey spent the past week with Miss Sula Truitt at her home near Hyattsville. — There will be a Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse in Lancaster. A meeting of the stockholders met at the court house Monday. The organization has been completed, the articles of incorporation filed, and the capital of the stock company \$60,000.00, fully paid. — Mrs. Pursey of Louisville is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Sanders.

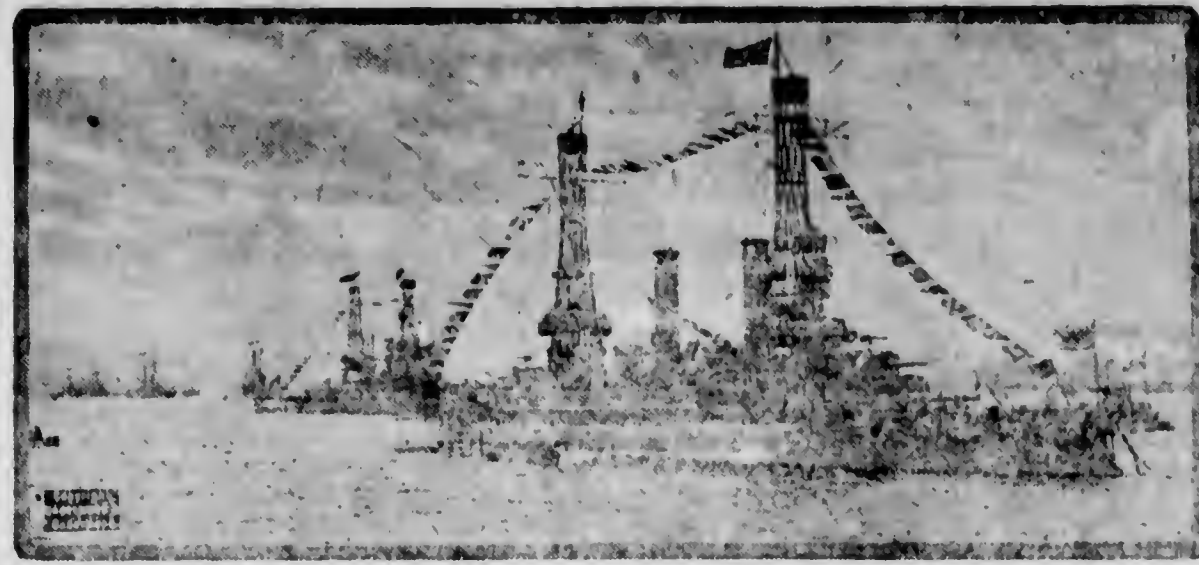
MADISON COUNTY Coyle

Coyle, March 3. — Farmers in this vicinity are plowing and burning tobacco heds. — Tiff Glossip of Red Lick visited his brother, J. M. Glossip, Sunday night. — Mrs. Elsie Lake visited her parents Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. H. G. Cox was in Richmond on business Saturday. — Albert Cox has had measles but is able to be out again. — Teddy Lake is very sick with measles at present. — Robert Lake's barn blown over during the storm Friday and killed some of his cattle. — W. H. Carpenter of Pond Creek passed through here Friday on his way to Richmond where he will put his cattle on the market. — John Glossip went to Richmond a few days ago with a load of tobacco. — Married, February 26, Miss Jennie Gooch of this place to Buss Lakes. We wish them a long and happy life. Mr. and Mrs. George Bishop visited friends and relatives near Dreyfus Sunday.

Panola

Panola, March 2. — The little infant of William Reed died a few

OUR BATTLE FLEET REVIEWED IN THE HUDSON RIVER



The official welcome to the returned American naval aviators, the fleet of a review of the fighting ships in the Hudson river and a land parade of the bluejackets in New York. The great ships are here shown as they lay in the Hudson.

days ago. Death was caused from the flu. — Alva Johnson of Richmond has been visiting in this section the past week. — M. A. Logsdon sold a good four-year-old work mule for \$180. — We are having some fine weather; the farmers are making good use of it getting ready for early crops. — Curtis French of this place has recently moved to Berea to make his future home. — Walter Richardson of Red Lick stopped with Ely Dicknell Sunday night on his way to Richmond. — Mrs. Almer Cox is still on the sick list.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, March 1. — The first week in March seems to be an augury for an early spring. We trust the old adage, "Coming in as a lion it may go out as a lamb." Anyway it is a propitious season for young lambs. Their plaintive bleat is now heard throughout the countryside. — Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mainous were visitors on Blue Lick, Sunday. — Doctor Weidner of Berea College and Jeff Swango, a student, were at the church and conducted Sunday-school services, March 2. — Mesdames Porter and Meade of Berea College were guests of Mrs. L. K. Flanery Wednesday last. — Arch Flanery who is yet in France has sent home a wild boar's hide which he shot in a most exciting chase. He sent also a horn which he took from a wounded German prisoner while rendering first aid after he was brought with a number of others from the trenches. Arch being in the Medical Detachment of the Infantry. — Elmo Flanery of the 102nd Aero Squadron writes from Italy. He, with six other fellows, including the band, left Tours in a blizzard and arrived at Nice on the Mediterranean Sea and crossed the snow-covered Alps into the lovely valleys of Italy where the orange groves, flowers, fruits, and vegetables were growing in profusion under the blue skies and balmy breezes of this radiant clime. — The arena of activity formerly occupied at the front has changed to football combats. The A. E. F. is contending for the championship which is to be decided in this month. So far our boys haven't lost a game. — Mrs. Richard Hollinsworth is recovering from a serious illness. — Mrs. Frank Mathews is still confined to her room. — Mrs. Kimbrell is to have an operation on her eye this week, as sight is failing as a result of influenza. — Bert Johnson, who is county agent in W. Virginia, visited homefolks last week. — Frances Spruille of Aurora, Ill., is spending a vacation in this section.

CLAY COUNTY Vine

Vine, March 1. — Out sowing seems to be the go in this community. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Roberts a bouncing girl. Her name is Della May. — Fred Ponder and Wilson Hurley from the A. E. F. in France are at home with their discharges. — Mrs. Lizzie Hurley, who has been very poorly, is able to be out again. — James Pennington has returned from Camp Taylor with his discharge. — W. M. Pennington and H. H. Rice made a business trip to Sexton's Creek Monday. — Mrs. Cora Hensley and her brother, William Ferguson, of Lower Burning Springs, visited relatives at this place last week. — Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pennington, Sr., were called to Bond on account of the illness of their daughter, Mrs. Garret Marcum who had flu and pneumonia. — Mrs. Susan Marcum of Green Hill spent last week with her parents at this place. — Eggs are 30 cents a dozen at M. H. Hornsby's. — Mr. and Mrs.

John Baker gave the young folks a candy party Thursday night. — Doll Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, is seriously ill with an abscess on the brain. Her recovery is thought to be doubtful. — Mrs. Bena Powell visited her sister, Mrs. Fannie Kirby, Sunday. — Albert Kirby got a discharge from the army and is back at his old home at Kirby Knob. — There will be church services at this place the 2nd Saturday and Sunday for the first time in several months on account of flu. — Bert Richardson attended court at Richmond Monday. — Dewey Smith of Berea but formerly of this place visited Roy Click Thursday night.

POWELL COUNTY Clay City

Clay City, March 2. — The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bush was gladened the past week, by the arrival of a fine girl; her name is Ruby Eldora. — Squire Grant Baker has closed out his general store at Patsey, Estill county. — G. W. Bush bought the remainder of his stock. — Mrs. Chas. Welch, whose illness has been noted in these columns, is slightly improving and it is thought she can be brought home in a short time from Lexington. — This week of the woods is full of men at the present time waiting to buy homes. It is presumed that they are emigrating from the big oil field, Lee county. — The citizen with its splendid news columns for every member of the household always finds a warm welcome each week in our home.

Obituary

Charley Nelson departed this life on February 21st, last, and was interred at the Vaughn's Mill cemetery on Sunday, the 23rd, with the Masonic ritual honors. He was born at Olympia, and was thirty-five years of age at the time of his death. After having married one of G. W. Clark's daughters he moved to Hardwick's Creek, where he lived at the time of his demise. His death was due to an attack of double pneumonia which followed the flu, contracted while employed in the oil fields. Mr. Nelson was a devoted member of the M. E. church and was a Christian gentleman and loving husband and father. The Rev. L. T. Allison, of Clay City, preached a very consoling and impressive funeral sermon to the large audience of bereaved ones. He leaves a wife and two children, besides a host of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, March 3. — There will be preaching at Macedonia, March 9, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Overbey. — Samuel Shearer has moved to Major Gadd's farm in the house vacated by Walter McNeely. — Howard G. Payne who has been studying telegraphy for the past two months at Conway under his brother, W. S. Payne, has returned home to help farm. — Major Gadd and Barney Jones made a business trip to Richmond, March 3. — Clay Miller of Johnetta is spending a few days with his old friend, O. M. Payne. — Miss Mary Miller is very sick at this writing. — Jacob Ramey had a clearing last week and got a good day's work done. — George Galtiff, Jas. Wolf, and O. M. Payne are hauling a car load of tiling from Berea. — Oscar Thomas left last week for Rogersville where he will

President Wilson Argues for a League of Nations and the Senate Debates It.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

That unless the United States joins the league of nations chaos will result; that the Monroe doctrine is safe because the constitution of the league expands it to cover the world and the signatory nations will be obligated to uphold it; that it is practically impossible to amend the draft of the league plan that was adopted; that the limitations of the size of the army and navy imposed by the league would be only moral obligations and that the restraint really would lie in the limitation of the production of arms and munitions; and that the United States could withdraw from the league at any time it saw fit—such is substance was the explanation of the great plan given by President Wilson to the members of the senate and house committees on foreign affairs.

Mr. Wilson dined the committee men and was frank, jovial and enthusiastic, and answered all their questions freely, but after it was all over the wise ones declared that he had not converted a single one of the opponents of the league. These include both Republicans and Democrats, and during the rest of the week they continued their attacks on the plan. The spokesmen of the administration replied vigorously, but there was reason to believe that nearly every member of the senate, which must pass on the plan, had his mind made up.

In his Boston speech the president told the people very little about the league, but in brilliant phrases he appealed to the country to support the plan, declaring that the rest of the world relied on America at this juncture. In this he is corroborated by the British press, which shows some anxiety over the opposition manifest in this country, and some fear that America will not be willing to assume her share of the burden of governing the world. It is recognized, abroad and at home, that the American people might look askance at any proposition that they accept mandates for such territories as the former German colonies in Africa, and the president says that in Paris he firmly discouraged any such idea; but he thinks the United States might well become the mandatory for the Armenians. As for the newly organized nations of Europe, he says it is up to America to stand by them whether or not the league of nations is formed.

In France the opposition to the league, based ostensibly on the lack of a binding provision for the use of force to put its mandates into effect, has largely died out because the critics feared that opposition there and in America would kill the entire project. The endearments of the allied nations are now said to be in complete harmony in this matter.

As the week closed there were signs that the principles of the league might be given a tryout in settling the dispute between the Italians and the Jugoslavs, which had reached a critical stage. The military commission of the latter had expelled the Italian military mission from Ljubljana, and in retaliation Italy closed the frontier, stopping all food trains carrying relief for the Jugoslavs and the Czech-Slovaks.

On Friday the draft of the new and permanent armistice was submitted to the supreme council in Paris, but may not be placed before the German government for some time yet. The allied nations agreed to it but the United States reserved the right to object to provisions for the demolition of the defenses of the Kiel canal and Heligoland and their neutralization and to the transfer of the German cables to the allies. The reasons for objecting were not made public.

On his way from Boston to Washington the president signed the new revenue bill and many of its sections went into effect at once. One of its provisions made the District of Columbia bone-dry, with the exception of the property occupied by foreign embassies and ministries.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.14@1.15, No. 3 white \$1.09@1.11, No. 4 yellow \$1.04@1.06, No. 5 yellow \$1.01@1.03, No. 6 mixed \$1.00@1.02, No. 7 mixed \$0.98@1.00, white ear \$1.00@1.02, yellow ear \$1.00@1.02.

Second Hay—Timothy, per ton, \$25@27, and sound clover and mixed \$25@27.

Wheat—No. 2 white \$2@2.05, standard white \$2, No. 3 white \$1.95, mixed \$2@2.05.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extra 50¢, centrifugal creamery extra 55¢, brans 51¢.

Eggs—Prime fresh 30¢, firsts 28½¢, ordinary firsts 28¢.

Live Poultry—Springers under 3 lbs. 40¢; fowls, 5 lbs. and over, 30¢; do under 5 lbs. 30¢; roosters, 22¢.

Live Stock.

Pigs—Shippers \$13@14.50, butcher steers, extra \$14@15.50; good to choice \$12@14, common to fair \$7@11.50, hogs, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$11@11.75, common to fair \$8.50@10, cows, extra \$10@11.50.

Calves—Extra \$17.50@17.75, fair to good \$15@15.50, common and large \$7@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.50@17.80, medium and mixed packers \$16@17.65, pigs \$10@11.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$12@16, light shippers \$13@16, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@13.

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